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WASHINGTON.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

THE UNEASINESS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—A COMMENDABLE ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The promised revelations concerning the real estate pool here were not made to-day. None of the other tremendous explosions predicted have come. The question, Who next? is a little less frequently asked. It must be confessed that a good deal of uneasiness has existed among Republicans on account of the specific charges against the Navy Department, but the committee do not find anything wrong. The Secretary says he has no public or private act to fear or be ashamed of. Mr. Whitthorne, who was accused of tardiness in the investigation, has been spurred by that charge into a commendable activity, and he is reported to have given the members of his committee a lecture containing the strictest injunctions to go ahead, without regard to parties or persons, and if they could hear of any witnesses against Randall or himself to have them subpœnaed immediately. The charges against Randall are that he has combined with Republican politicians to secure appointments in the Navy-yard of men to vote for himself for Congress, and besides himself the Republican ticket in city, State, and nation; that in return for this help in taking care of his district he has done many political favors to Republicans, and is interested in attempts to repress investigation in the Navy Department. This would involve an arrangement either with Secretary Robeson himself or with influential Republican politicians, which would be in the highest degree discreditable if not criminal. This is a matter the committee cannot help investigating.

CLYMER INVESTIGATING HIMSELF.

THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM BY THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT — TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. Clymer is now engaged in the pleasing business of investigating himself. Generally when a member of Congress is in difficulty, he turns his case over to some other member to take the testimony; but Mr. Clymer takes his own affair in charge, and all that can be learned on the outside indicates that he will get up a good case against himself in a very few days. He called the *Herald* correspondent, who swears his informant was the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Clymer sent a subpœna for the *Gazette* correspondent, Gen. Boynton, but the latter has gone to Cincinnati, to return Tuesday. Boynton offered to go before the committee yesterday, but Clymer wanted Nordhoff first, and Boynton went away, as he had previously arranged. Clymer could not wait till Tuesday, but ordered a telegraphic subpœna to overtake the train. The route Boynton had taken was not known, but Seargent at Arms Thompson suggested newspaper men always traveled on lines which would give them transportation. A gentleman present said he knew the correspondent had no pass on the Baltimore and Ohio, and on that consideration Mr. Clymer ordered the dispatch to be sent to Altoona or Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania Road. In the meantime the desired witness had gone on the shortest route, and paid his fare as reputable newspaper men do, in spite of Thompson's witticism. When this correspondent returns he will not hesitate, it is believed, to give the name of his informant, who can prove that Pendleton's Kentucky railroad case was laid before Clymer, and that he refused to examine it. Meanwhile, it is probable effective measures will be taken in another department of the Government to secure testimony, so that in the end justice will be done in the case of Belknap, however much it may have been delayed by the proceedings of the Clymer committee.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

INDICATIONS THAT EX-GOV. WARMOTH WILL BE APPOINTED BY GOV. KELLOGG—DOUBTS EXPRESSED AS TO HIS AUTHORITY IN THE PREMISES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Advices received here from New-Orleans indicate that Gov. Kellogg will appoint ex-Gov. Warmoth United States Senator. Whether the Governor has authority to appoint in this case is a disputed question, but those who claim to be acquainted with Louisiana politics are confident that Kellogg will appoint Warmoth, and leave the Senate to decide upon the question of admission. Warmoth was a Greeley man in 1872, and until lately has not been in harmony with the Kellogg régime. To appoint him now would be a stroke of policy on Kellogg's part, and would gain his adherence to the Kellogg party, regardless of the action of the Senate when he shall present himself with Kellogg's certificate. There is said to be a combination between Warmoth and Pinchback, and this appointment by Kellogg would tend to break that combination up. The appointment, if made, would be only until the Legislature can elect, which cannot be until next year. Pinchback does not credit the report that Kellogg will appoint Warmoth. He says that he and Kellogg discussed the present contingency, and Kellogg expressed the belief that he had no authority to appoint in a case of this kind. His action is awaited with much interest.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

ITS PROPOSED TRANSFER TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT — THE LEGISLATION BY WHICH IT IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Legislative Appropriation bill has a most extraordinary section transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. It provides that the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations, "be and the same are hereby transferred from the Department of the Interior to the War Department, and the same are hereby placed under the Secretary of War, agreeably to such regulations as the President may prescribe, and provided further, that the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby abolished, and the execution of all laws and parts of laws applicable to the management of Indian affairs, and of matters arising out of Indian relations, is hereby lodged with the Secretary of War; and provided further, that the duties now intrusted to and performed by Indian Agents, and other officials and employes of every kind and description, will be performed by officers, soldiers, and employes of the Army." This is all the legislation proposed in destroying a bureau of great importance, the duties of which are marked out by voluminous statutes, all of which, if inconsistent with the above, are repealed in a later section of the bill, and in establishing it again under a new department. All regulations are placed with the President, a power greater than any recent act of Congress has ever lodged in his hands. If this section is passed by the House it will be such a vote of confidence as an Administration seldom receives from its own party.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

AN ADVERSE REPORT ON A SEWING-MACHINE PATENT EXTENSION—THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP—COMPULSORY PILOTAGE—THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY TRIALS—THE ADMISSION OF NEW-MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—An adverse report was made to the House to-day by the Committee on Patents, on the application for an extension of the patent on what is known as the four-motion-feed in sewing-machines, owned by the Wheeler & Wilson and Wilcox & Gibbs Companies. The report of the committee shows that during the past three years over one million machines with this combination were sold, at an average price of $65 each. The continuance of this patent has been the cause of keeping up the price of all sewing-machines in this country, a large sum being imposed upon the manufacture of sewing-machines in the shape of royalty. Under this patent a Wheeler & Wilson machine can be shipped to England and purchased there at a lower figure than the same machine can now be purchased in the United States. The House adopted the report of the committee. The effect of this refusal to extend the patent will ultimately, it is thought, reduce the price of sewing-machines at least thirty per cent.

The investigation of the charges of bribery and corruption against Senator Spencer will be made by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections beginning one week from to-day. Forty-one witnesses have already been summoned by the prosecution, and more are yet to be sent for. Most of the witnesses already subpœnaed are from Mobile and Montgomery, Ala. Two of the number are, however, from Texas, two from Arkansas, one from New-Orleans, one from New-Hampshire, and one from Maryland. There is one lady among the number. Taking the formidable array of witnesses called, the trial is likely to be a protracted one.

The bill to relieve certain vessels from paying compulsory pilotage as amended by a sub-committee, has been adopted by the Committee on Commerce, and will be reported to the House the first time that committee is called. Following is the full text of the bill: No owner, agent, master, or consignee of any ship or vessel duly enrolled and licensed or engaged in the coasting trade or fishery, shall, by virtue of the laws of any State, be compelled to take, employ, or pay a pilot, not voluntarily employed, on entering or departing from any port or harbor, or entering, passing through, or leaving any channel, passage, or strait within the waters of the United States.

The Select Committee of the House, of which Proctor Knott is Chairman, appointed to inquire whether any Government official advised or counseled in any way with any of the defendants in the late whisky trials at St. Louis, or their attorney, will commence the examination of witnesses on Tuesday next. A number of witnesses have been summoned from St. Louis.

The Senate spent the whole session of to-day in the discussion of the bill for the admission of New-Mexico as a State, and finally passed it as it came from the committee, with one or two unimportant amendments. The debate on the bill was exceedingly dull, and there was less interest taken in it than the importance of the question demanded. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and Mr. Morrill, of Maine, were the only Republicans that opposed the bill with any force, and the Democrats were less forcible in their opposition than the Republicans. Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and one or two others on that side, made faint objections, but it was evident from the start that there was a majority on both sides favorable to the measure. When the vote was taken this was confirmed, for it was passed—yeas 36, nays 15. An analysis of the vote shows that it was not considered in a sectional or partisan spirit, for while the two Morrills and Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Frelinghuysen voted against the bill on the Republican side, Messrs. Hamlin, Boutwell, and Cragin, from the New-England States, voted for it. On the Democratic side, Mr. Eaton and Mr. English, of Connecticut, voted against it, as did Messrs. Randolph and Bayard, the same side furnishing fully half the nays. Some of the Southern Senators voted against the bill, but most of them for it. All the Western Senators, with the exception of Mr. McDonald, of both parties, voted for the admission. The arguments against the admission of this Territory do not seem to obtain much consideration. The whole Territory is probably incapable of supporting out of its natural resources, except mines, a population equal to the State of Rhode Island to-day. The population is not largely English, and in general crookedness is like the gnarled, knotted shrubs that grow all over the great desert; but the bill may be expected to become a law, as the House is more favorable to such bills generally than the Senate, which cannot help thinking it rather unfair to affect the voting power of New-York in that body by such a small State as New-Mexico. The Territories of Montana, Dakota, and Washington will next ask admission, and with equal or greater claims.

Hon. George H. Pendleton arrived here to-night, and expects to appear to-morrow before the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department. He is considerably exercised that his name should have become mixed up with this affair. He denies the truth of any and all the statements which have appeared in relation to the settlement of the claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and says that he will satisfy the committee and the country to-morrow that everything in connection therewith which passed through his hands was above suspicion. He evinced a strong desire to know how such a story as has been printed was manufactured, as he called it, and intimated that he intended if possible to get the original authority therefor before he returned home. The committee adjourned the investigations till Monday, and it was understood by the Republican members to-night that there would be no witnesses to-morrow. If Pendleton goes before the committee to-morrow it will be in violation of the present understanding.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' ASSOCIATION REPRESENTED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A deputation of gentlemen interested in the distillation of whisky appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning, and had a hearing through Mr. Tracy, representing the Wine and Spirit Traders' Association of the United States, in advocacy of a plan for the reorganization of the internal revenue service. The propositions are to reduce the existing tax on whisky of seventy cents a gallon to fifty cents; to require the payment of the tax at the distilleries, and thus dispense with the present cumbrous system of attempting to trace spirits from the distillery to the retail dealer; to reduce the number of officials, but to make their positions permanent, with annual advance pay for meritorious services, and to require frequent changes of stations, so as to guard against fraudulent combinations. The abolition of the special clauses of the law in regard to rectifiers is also proposed, and that the producers of grade brandy and cider-brandy shall have the right to sell it either by wholesale or retail. These points were elaborated at considerable length. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, asked whether it was proposed to have revenue officials established as a distinct profession, with an indefinite tenure of office.

Mr. Tracy replied that the object was to have the same rule in that respect as in Army and Navy commissions. Statements as to the vexation, annoyance, and uselessness of the gauging system in wholesale liquor dealing establishments were made by Mr. Tracy and Mr. Curtis, of New-York; Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, and a representative of the trade from Baltimore. It was argued that the stamp-tax system, so far from being a guarantee against frauds, facilitated the commission of frauds by diverting attention from the more simple means of detecting them, and the St. Louis whisky frauds were pointed to in confirmation of this view.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE TREASURY LARCENY TRIAL—PECULIARITIES OF WASHINGTON CONTRACTORS—EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES—ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT BY DIRECT VOTE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The trial of B. B. Hallock, one of the parties indicted for the larceny of $47,097 65 from the Treasury in June last, was commenced yesterday. The trial of W. H. Ottman, accused of the same offense, will take place on the 15th inst.

The investigation of the affairs the District of Columbia and Board of Audit is still in progress. Several colored witnesses testified that they had worked for certain contractors and had been unable to collect their wages. One witness testified that he put down about eight thousand yards of paving at twenty cents per yard, amounting to $1,600 or thereabout. The work had been measured and he had never received anything but a glass of ale and a cigar. Finley & Stewart were the contractors.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day decided to report and recommend for passage a bill to equalize the bounties of all United States soldiers and sailors who served for any time in the late civil war. The measure agreed upon by the committee is substantially the same as the bill that passed the House and Senate, but failed on amendments, last year, as it provides for making all bounties equal to $8 per month for the whole time of service, taking into account, however, all local payments of bounty.

Simon Caro was to-day appointed Storekeeper for the First District of California. James H. Aughmburgh was appointed a Gauger for the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, and Isaac R. Strayhorn, a tobacco inspector for the Fourth District of North Carolina.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $319,942 96, and from Customs $420,357 91.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: John L. Haynes, Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago, Texas; Noyes B. Prentice, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio; Abner W. Waters, United States Marshal for the District of Oregon; Jacob Alexander, to be Postmaster at Greenville, Mass.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: J. G. Price, to be Pension Agent at Little Rock, Ark.; First Lieut. Thomas J. Thornburgh, of the Second Regiment of Artillery, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,770,000; currency, $6,862,625; coin, including $34,782,500 in coin certificates, $69,740,316; outstanding legal tenders, $370,943,392.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day discussed Mr. Morton's proposition for a constitutional amendment to provide that the President and Vice President of the United States shall be elected by the direct vote of the people. It was finally agreed that the joint resolution should be reported favorably, several members of the committee, however, reserving the right to oppose it in the Senate.

There was some amusement in the Senate to-day, shortly after that body went into executive session. The galleries had been cleared, as it was supposed, and the transaction of executive business commenced, when some one happened to look up and saw in the reporters' gallery an individual evidently taking notes. Sergeant at Arms French began to motion him to retire, but no attention being paid to his gestures a messenger was soon sent up, when it was discovered that the intruder was a foreign artist carefully making a sketch of the Senate Chamber. Being to a great extent unacquainted with the English language, he was entirely innocent of any discomfiture his presence created. He promptly retired with his unfinished sketch when the messenger expressed to him by numerous signs that he must withdraw.

The Committee on the Judiciary to-day considered the bill to amend the act relative to the Geneva award distribution, and will report it next week. About ten million dollars will remain after the payment of the awards of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims. The committee will soon commence the well-known safe burglary case, having begun the summoning of witnesses.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

A STEADY ADVANCEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN LINES—THE PARTY SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 10.—It is hardly necessary to send further news from New-Hampshire, for it has already become more than a thrice-told tale. Every day repeats the history of its predecessor in the story of steady advancement of the Republican lines. To-night great meetings have been held at several places, but the chief have been at Manchester, where Gov. Noyes spoke; Rochester, where an address was made by Senator Oglesby; Nashua, addressed by Hon. Eugene Hale, and Bradford, where Hon. J. C. Burroughs spoke. The Democrats are equally busy, Hon. Clarkson N. Potter speaking at Littleton, Gov. Walker at Portsmouth, Hon. William Springer and Mr. Patterson at Nashua, and Mr. Apgar at Lancaster. There is nothing new in the general situation. The Republicans are still sanguine, and are becoming more so every day. They, almost without exception, believe that their entire ticket will be elected by the people, some of them going so far as to claim 2,000 majority. They also claim the Legislature; and, while the Democrats also claim this body, I have not yet seen one of them who pretends to believe that Marcy will be elected by the popular vote.

FALL OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Specials to the *Enquirer* and *Gazette* say the second span of the Scioto Valley Railroad bridge, now being constructed across the river at Chillicothe, fell this afternoon, precipitating ten or fifteen workmen a distance of thirty feet into the river. Byron Leach was killed and several others were more or less injured, but none of them fatally.

THE TURF.

MOBILE, March 10.—The Mobile Jockey Club will give three days' racing, commencing on the 27th inst. Liberal purses will be given. There are twenty horses now on the Magnolia Course in training.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

THE RECENT FRENCH ELECTIONS.

M. BUFFET'S MISTAKES—THE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION—TWO DEATHS—THE LATE M. DIDOT—THE END OF THE CARLIST WAR—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED WITH UNUSUAL ENTHUSIASM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1876.

The elections continue to be discussed above all else, and very naturally of course, the different journals appreciating the results each after its own fashion and treating them by the light of partisan feeling. The Republicans are triumphant and are crowing loudly; the Conservatives acknowledge their defeat with as good grace as possible, and very much as men do everywhere when they have no grounds for palliation. But at the same time they try to alarm the country by showing that the Radicals have really won the electoral contest, and that this means a general amnesty, a war upon property, the family, and religion, and another attempt to establish the Commune. Any impartial observer will see at a glance that this is the expression of party sentiment merely, and that it is an exaggeration. Indeed, the elections were far more moderate than any one supposed they would be. Except in the larger towns and cities, the "Intransigents" have generally failed, and the moderate Republicans outnumber their allies by four or five to one. The Republicans of all shades will have a clear working majority of from twenty to sixty votes, but the exact figure will be known only after the ballotings of Sunday next. The opposition will be headed by a Bonapartist minority of about one hundred, counting in a few Constitutionals of known Bonapartist tendencies. Thus the Republic will have a fair trial upon its merits, for it will now be a Republic in the hands of Republicans. At this moment everything is in its favor, and, since the country has shown so decided a preference for republican institutions, I can see no reason for thinking that we shall have a speedy change. If one comes it will be owing solely to the excesses of the Republicans themselves. We shall now see whether the men who have gained the confidence of the people are really worthy of it, and whether there are any who have the stuff in them of the Fathers of our own Republic. Accepting the Republic as an accomplished fact, we will now, in all kindness of heart and friendliness of disposition, follow them in their comparatively easy course, and see what they do with the trust confided to them.

PUBLIC OPINION—M. BUFFET.

As usual public opinion runs too much upon details, and there is a general disposition to exaggerate such things as the triumph of M. Leon Renault and the defeat of M. Buffet. If the latter had been elected it would have been none the worse for the Republic, and any one who knows how elections are carried, in all times and all localities, will be very chary about arguing that this is a verdict of popular opinion pronounced against an obnoxious Minister. It means simply that M. Buffet's friends were less active than his enemies, for the people knew very little about him one way or the other. A majority of the electors never read a newspaper, and only see the minister's prose on Sunday when it happens to be posted up near the church. In reality the defeat of M. Buffet and Emile Ollivier means as little, so far as the people are concerned, as the election of the two De Cassagnacs. But, of course, the consequences are greater, and one event is much more important than the other in the enlightened political world. After his defeat, M. Buffet sent in his resignation as Minister. Called to the Department of the Interior and to the Vice Presidency of the Council on the 10th of March, 1875, M. Buffet was in office a little less than a year. During the time the Constitutional laws were voted, and it is not denied that M. Buffet had it in his power to defeat them if it had pleased him to do so. But he favored the organic laws proposed by M. Dufaure because he thought them adapted to his own parliamentary system. He believed that there would be no great danger in voting a Republican Constitution so long as the administration was in the hands of Monarchists, and when the proper moment arrived, say when the Duc d'Aumale succeeded Marshal de MacMahon, a very little revision would make them applicable to a constitutional monarchy. The situation was pretty much the same as in the early days of the Monarchy of July, when the new Government had before it the double task of maintaining the principles of the Revolution and of restraining the revolutionaires. M. Buffet should have been the Casimir-Périer of the Republic. But he played a very different rôle, and the results of it are now apparent. Never before, perhaps, was a Minister of State so severely punished.

M. BUFFET'S PREFECTS.

It is said that M. Buffet has now to reproach himself with unparalleled feebleness, for he left at least ten Prefects in power who openly oppose his own policy, and saw his administration gradually losing its discipline without making a single example. The results were felt when the general elections came. M. Buffet wrote to his Prefects to obtain some idea of the feelings of the country, and the replies convinced him that his own party had no very strong hopes of success. After reading the summary of these prefectoral reports, he remarked that, "at the decisive moment, I had to make choice between two things—make common cause with the Radicals in the elections, or join the Bonapartists." He did neither. He was not a man to choose the former alternative, and had not firmness and decision enough to adopt the latter. He pursued his Right Centre dream to the end and fell a victim to his own illusions. M. Buffet sent in his resignation on Monday, and the Marshal sent for M. Dufaure. The latter declined to form a new Ministry, which could last at best but a few days, and M. Buffet was asked to remain until an adverse vote in the new Chamber compelled him to retire. This he has agreed to do, and we shall have no crisis, therefore, before the meeting of the new Assembly.

THE CARLIST WAR.

At length the Carlist war has reached the end of its term, and a few days more will see all Spain under the rule of King Alfonso. Tolosa, the last of the Carlist strongholds, has fallen, and the remnants of the Carlist Army are flying for safety. Several thousands of fugitives have already reached the French frontier and have been disarmed, and at every moment squads of stragglers come in. I do not think that there will be any more fighting, for although the band flying southward numbers two or three thousand, they are too badly disorganized to think of making a stand against the national troops flushed with victory, and determined to crush Carlism out without mercy. Nothing has yet been heard from Don Carlos himself, but there is little doubt that he will escape safely enough, and with a purse well enough garnished to enable him to play the hero at the French watering places for some years to come. Some of the officers taken in yesterday by the French guards stated that Don Carlos was escaping in the disguise of a priest, but I fancy that this is a rumor designed to throw the world off the real track. The "Roy" is probably safely installed at Pau before the hour I write.

TWO DEATHS.

The death of M. Patin, perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, and a classical scholar of note, has been closely followed by that of his friend and publisher, M. Didot. Ambroise Firman Didot, the publisher, was himself a classical writer of no mean merit. He has passed away at the ripe age of eighty-six, and up to the last was busily occupied with his affairs. Up to Sunday he was in the full possession of his faculties, and gave directions about the details of the works now in press in his important house. Although the author of several works Firman Didot was chiefly noted as a publisher, and for his improvements in the art of printing. He has brought out many works that are real models of the typographic art, and since the early part of the century he has worked incessantly to improve that art. His father began the innovation in France, and he succeeded to the work in 1827, when the elder Didot was elected Deputy. The house of Didot has been most favorably known throughout the world, and particularly for the care shown in all the details. Firman Didot made many improvements in type-founding also, and it is to him that we owe the characters known as the *Anglaise cursive* and the *Grec*. Some of the books brought out by him are of very great beauty, and in many points they were unrivaled here. In his spare moments Firman Didot was an author also. He translated Thucydides and Anacreon. Of late he has been known as a writer of pamphlets merely, and has taken an active part in nearly every discussion respecting foreign reproductions, literary piracy, and the rights of the author to the benefits of his work, protected by international copyright.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in Paris, as usual, but I may say with unusual enthusiasm. All our resident compatriots had their flags out from an early hour in the morning, and in the evening the Washington Club, Place de l'Opera, the most beautiful locality in the world, was brilliantly illuminated. The members of the club, who are once more seeing prosperous days, had a free punch and reception in honor of the day. Owing to public gossip, for the most part unfounded, this famous club came near breaking up a few months ago, but on examining into the affairs, to which no one had paid any attention, it was found to be in a better condition than any other club in the city. Since the retirement of the old Board of Direction all the old quarrels have ceased, and the members who were ready to resign a short time ago would not now sell out for a premium. Properly conducted this club ought to pay a handsome dividend to all the original members, who are now proprietary owners, members of other clubs in good standing being taken in as temporary members during their stay in Paris. Last night there was another ball at the Elysée, and Dr. Thomas W. and Mme. Evans gave a brilliant ball in their elegant hotel, Avenue de l'Iemperatrice. The *élite* of the American society were present.

TERRIFIC STORMS.

A WISCONSIN TOWN DESTROYED—MANY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Special dispatches report that a most terrific wind, rain, and thunder storm visited the North-west late this afternoon. It appears to have extended from Quincy, Ill., to the northern portion of Iowa, and to have been specially severe near the Mississippi River. At some places it amounted to a tornado, and considerable damage was inflicted. The town of Hazelgreen, in the south-east corner of Grant County, Wis., near the Illinois State line which has about one thousand inhabitants, mostly lead miners, was struck by a tornado about 4 o'clock. Messengers were dispatched to Galena and Dubuque for doctors to care for the injured. These messengers reported a most extraordinary destruction of life and property. One of them affirmed that forty-one people had been killed outright or injured, and that the town was almost totally destroyed. There is no telegraphic communication with Hazelgreen.

The *Tribune's* special from Galena says it is impossible to get accurate news from Hazelgreen to-night. The latest accounts give the list of killed and wounded as follows: Joshua Richards, Mrs. John Looney, Mrs. Thomas Richards; the wife, mother, and daughter of Thomas Edwards, a son of Joseph Jackson, Edward Thompson and his father, nine persons in all. There was a rumor that eighteen were killed, but it cannot be authenticated. A great many are badly injured, some probably fatally. Broken legs, arms, and other casualties are reported in numberless cases. The village was built of wood, and the tornado swept a clean track from south-west to north-east through the town, destroying twenty-six buildings in all.

HAIL, THUNDER, AND LIGHTNING IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says a terrible storm of rain and hail passed over Southern Kansas at noon to-day. The rain was accompanied by violent wind, thunder, and lightning. Along the line of the Fort Scott Railroad hailstones as large as hen's eggs fell and fairly covered the ground.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 11—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen and the temperature fallen slightly in New-England, with northerly winds and partly cloudy weather. The temperature has risen in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, with southerly winds and clear or fair weather, increased pressure on the Atlantic coast, and less pressure in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Light rains are reported in the South-west, the upper lake region, and the North-west. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the North-west, with northerly to westerly winds and increased pressure. Cloudiness has increased in the Middle States and lower lake region, with easterly winds and slight rise of temperature. The Mississippi River has risen slightly at stations above Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, increasing cloudiness and light rains, slowly rising temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and high but falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy or clear weather and slight changes in temperature, with easterly to southerly winds and stationary or rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, southerly winds, and areas of rain, followed in the South-west and western portions of the Ohio Valley and Tennessee by colder northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the upper lakes, generally cloudy weather, with rain or snow during the day, followed by decidedly colder, clearing weather, north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and colder weather than on Friday, with north-west to south-west winds, rising barometer, and possibly snow in the first named district.

The Upper Mississippi River will rise slightly during Saturday.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven and Milwaukee.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Terre Haute, says that David Miller, John Kirk, James Saunders, Dr. J. Saunders, John Davis, James Dealy, and Harry Saunders, were arrested there to-day, charged with counterfeiting, operating in Pike, Daviess, Sullivan, and Green Counties, Indiana. When captured they had spurious fractional currency in their possession. It is stated they have uttered $50,000 of it.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE INADEQUACY OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY—A REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, March 10.—To-day the report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by his Excellency, was laid upon the table with the papers relating to an extradition treaty with the United States. The report states the Committee of the Privy Council have had under attentive consideration a memorandum from the Minister of Justice, having reference to the inadequacy of the existing extradition treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States, and suggesting the expediency of taking steps toward making a comprehensive extradition treaty with due regard to exceptional circumstances as between the United States and Canada. The memorandum referred to states that by the Jay treaty of 1794, between Great Britian and the United States, there were but two extradition offenses, viz., murder and forgery; by the Ashburton treaty of 1842, there were seven extradition offenses, viz., murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, and utterance of forged paper. In 1870 the list was enlarged, and in 1873 was still further extended. The Minister of Justice points out that it is absolutely necessary that the range of extradition offenses should be enlarged. The relations in particular of the United States and Canada render applicable, with added force to these countries, the general considerations upon which these statutes and treaties have been based. A common frontier of about three thousand miles; the facilities for passing from one country into another; the condition of things in sparsely settled but vast tracts of country in the West; the extensive commerce by land, by sea, and by the great lakes, and the increasing intercourse between people of a common tongue, all point to the conclusion that between them, perhaps more than between any other two countries, an extensive extradition treaty is requisite. Cases are of very frequent occurrence in which persons guilty of serious crimes pass from one country to another, and almost within sight of their victims and the country whose laws they have offended, and find a secure refuge for themselves and their ill-gotten gains. Facilities so offered for crimes of a particular character tend largely to increase their number. The Minister of Justice consequently recommends that such steps may be taken as are best calculated to result in making a comprehensive extradition treaty.

Following this memorandum is a dispatch from Earl Dufferin, dated 11th December, 1875, inclosed to Earl Carnarvon, and the Colonial Secretary's reply dated 2d February, 1876. Lord Carnarvon says the matter had been referred to the Foreign Office, and that while Lord Derby is of opinion there is at present little hope of concluding a new treaty, he would not fail to press the matter on the United States Government should a favorable opportunity occur. The reply from the Foreign Office, inclosed by the Colonial Secretary, states that negotiations for the conclusion of a new treaty with the United States were opened after the passing of the Extradition Treaty of 1870 and carried on until May, 1874, when they were suspended in consequence of the Government of the United States objecting to an article in the English draft which provided, in accordance with section 3 of the act of 1870, that no accused or convicted person shall be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded shall be deemed by the party upon whom the demand is made to be of a political character, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, Justice, Judge, or court before which he is brought, or the Secretary of State, that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character. The Government of the United States maintained that the Secretary of State alone should decide whether an offense with which a fugitive criminal is charged is of a political character. From this view the Imperial Government dissented, and negotiations were in consequence suspended until recently, when the question was revived in a discussion which took place between her Majesty's Minister at Washington and the Secretary of State of the United States relative to the trial of a fugitive criminal named Lawrence, who was surrendered to the United States in April last on a charge of forgery. As, however, Mr. Fish continues to hold the view referred to, no progress has been made in the negotiations, which, if concluded, Lord Derby remarks, would be as much to the advantage of the United States as to Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, March 10.—In the House last night Dr. Robitaille moved for a select committee to consider the question of submarine telegraph communication with the waters of the Gulf and of the St. Lawrence, and the motion was carried. Mr. Frechette advocated the adoption of means to secure a Winter route to Quebec. A committee was appointed to take evidence on the subject. Mr. Pelletier asked whether it was the intention of the Government to change the system of military exercises, and whether the formation of camps in each military district was to be continued. Mr. Vail said the Government did not intend to change the system, and camps would be continued during the present year. In answer to a question, Mr. Mackenzie said that seventy cases, 12 by 13 by 3 feet glass frames, for the Canada Department of the Centennial Exhibition, were being made at Montreal at a cost of $70 each, the contract including their erection at Philadelphia. Mr. Mackenzie brought down a message from his Excellency transmitting certain correspondence having reference to the inadequacy of the existing extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

Dr. Jones, Chief the Massasauga Indians, is here watching the progress of the Indian bill. He reports that the measure is generally highly approved by the Indians, especially the clause which relates to the election of chiefs and the gradual enfranchisement of the members of the tribes.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following telegram was sent from this city this afternoon:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 10.

To Commanding General, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas:

The acting Secretary of War directs that you prevent any revolutionary movements from our side, and also all military expeditions in aid of the revolutionists, and all violations of neutrality. Also to arrest, disarm, and intern any troops who cross from Mexico. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 436; California, 89¼; Segregated Belcher, 98; Ophir, 71¾; Chollar, 121; Savage, 16½; Imperial, 14¾; Mexican, 39; Gould and Curry, 22¼; Best and Belcher, 61¼; Hale and Norcross, 57; Crown Point, 24¼; Yellow Jacket, 112¼; Empire, 8½; Alpha, 41½; Belcher, 36; Confidence, 24¾; Sierra Nevada, 24¾; Exchequer, 18¾; Overman, 91½; Justice, 26½; Caledonia, 65; Succor, 1¾.

JEFFERSON ALUMNI.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College took place in this city to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. Samuel D. Gross; Vice Presidents, W. C. Atlee, M. D., Elwood Wilson, M. D., J. M. Nolty, M. D.; Secretaries, Thomas H. Andrews, M. D., and Richard J. Dungleson, M. D.; Treasurer, Prof. B. H. Rand.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

HARRISBURG, March 10.—The Erie Mail north this morning ran into a land slide twelve feet high, near Georgetown, on the line of the Northern Central Railway. The engine, express, mail, and baggage cars were badly damaged. Engineer Frank, fireman Xiger, and express-messenger Kurtz were injured. It is reported that one passenger was slightly hurt.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Messrs. Ireland, Gay & Co.'s total liabilities are $378,000, and their assets $162,272. The liabilities of De Lile Bros. & Co. are $123,590, and indirectly they are $149,900.

ROCHESTER, March 10.—The failure of Eastman Colby, lumber dealer, of Rockport, is announced. Liabilities, $400,000; assets, $250,000.

George Rutherford, dry goods merchant, of Toronto, has absconded, leaving debts of $15,000. His assets are trifling.

ARREST OF AN EXPRESS MESSENGER.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—J. H. Paul, an express messenger in the employ of Adams Express Company, was arrested to-day charged with stealing $225. Paul has been a messenger on the steamer Tarascon, and it is alleged has taken a number of packages of money consigned to other parties.

THE DISCHARGE OF MARSH.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN BASS.

MR. CLYMER'S ATTEMPT TO ARRAY THE WHOLE COMMITTEE AGAINST MR. BASS DEFEATED BY MR. DANFORD—MR. BASS' STATEMENT CONFIRMED BY MR. DANFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The statement of Mr. Bass concerning the transactions in the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department was made this evening about 4 o'clock, and it and the discussion to which it gave rise lasted about an hour and a half. The statement made a deep impression upon the House, which was silent as a lecture-room. Messrs. Clymer and Blackburn were expecting it, and were prepared as well as they could be, knowing, of course, what a truthful statement must contain. Mr. Clymer replied to the statement about the discharge of Marsh, and Blackburn to the exposition of the secret meetings held by the Democratic members. Mr. Clymer set the statement of Mr. Danford, the other Republican member, against Mr. Bass' statement, but Mr. Danford answered that his statement had not differed from Mr. Bass', except that the latter was more full and circumstantial. It was correct. Mr. Clymer demanded why Mr. Bass had not objected to the discharge of Marsh when he did at last go. Mr. Bass replied that he thought his objections in the private meeting of the committee ten minutes before had been sufficiently explicit, and that when the discharge was arbitrarily made in the presence of Marsh and Belknap's counsel, it would not have been proper to state the reasons for detention. These reasons, given ten minutes before, were that the committee could not afford, having regard for its reputation, to let him go; that the examination of Belknap, expected at 3 o'clock, might make Marsh's recall to the stand necessary; that he was the sole witness, uncorroborated, and that he had not been sufficiently examined to get the information of the certificates of deposit and drafts which, if produced, would verify the story. This discussion was interrupted for Marsh to come in and answer a single question in cross-examination, and then he was discharged by Clymer without again asking whether the members of the committee objected. On this statement of facts Mr. Clymer says he is unwilling to bear more than his share of the responsibility, but he admits that there is some responsibility resting upon the committee for the escape of the witness. If the regular course had been taken, and the case been turned over to the Judiciary Committee, together with Marsh and the papers now said to be missing, the impeachment trial would have been in progress before this time. Marsh's testimony was sworn to on Tuesday, the 29th of February. Tuesday was a regular committee day. In his testimony he states as follows, which is the basis of Mr. Bass' proof that meetings had been held on irregular days, of which Republicans had not been notified: "Shortly before 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday I came to the Capitol to meet the committee, and Dr. Tomlinson found me in the corridor near the committee room door. He said, 'You are going before the committee, and I want you to remember that there was no arrangement with you and the Secretary of War at the time of the funeral, and that the money you have always paid to Gen. Belknap was for Mrs. Belknap, and by her directions.' I told him I was going before the committee to tell the whole story as far as I could recollect it. I said: 'I had thought of leaving the country but was overruled, and that now I shall tell the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' He said: 'I don't want you to tell any lies. I only want you to tell the truth, and that is the truth.' I said: 'The truth I shall certainly tell, and if it does not hurt Gen. Belknap, no one will be more rejoiced than myself.' I entered the committee-room at about 2 o'clock yesterday, and without being sworn I made a statement to certain members of the committee of the facts in the case, more briefly, but substantially as I have now answered in reply to your chief interrogatory."

In the face of this sworn testimony, Blackburn holds up the record of the committee kept by Mr. Clymer, and declares there was no meeting of the committee on Monday. Then, replies Mr. Bass, your witness Marsh is a perjurer, and we voted impeachment on the faith of his testimony. Mr. Blackburn devoted a large part of his reply to Bass to contradicting the statement of the committee records. After a bombastic exhibition on this point Mr. Bass' statement was re-read, and compared with the record was perfectly accurate, and Blackburn could not deny it. One of the strongest points in Bass' statement, that the Democratic members were in favor of reporting the facts to the House without recommendation, and that Mr. Bass urged the power and duty of the committee to impeach, was not denied in any way. This is a very important point, and taken in connection with the discharge of Marsh, the admission by Blackburn of the existence of some faith with the witness which would have been violated by detaining him, and the surprise of Belknap when he heard that he was impeached, and his confidence that the resignation had ended the whole matter—these statements together form a series of facts that one theory would explain. It is embraced in a question often asked: Was there any understanding between the parties that the resignation of the Secretary should end all proceedings? In this connection the following from Marsh's testimony is important: "I reached Washington yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock, and stopped at the Arlington, my wife being with me, and was shown to a temporary room. At about 7 o'clock I lay down, being greatly fatigued, and at about 8 o'clock Dr. Tomlinson called me to the door of the room. He said he had seen Blackburn, and that he still thought this matter could be fixed up without any trouble." Of this statement in Marsh's testimony Blackburn contents himself with a denial, but did not cross-examine Marsh, nor violently demand that Tomlinson be called to answer to it. There is one other interesting fact, that not a single individual connected with the affair, neither man nor woman, is a Republican, except Belknap himself. Several were Confederates, and all Democrats.

REPORT OF THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following is the report of the statements made in the House to-day on the Marsh discharge:

Mr. BASS, of New-York, a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, made a personal explanation in reference to insinuations conveyed in two of the speeches of his colleague on the committee, [Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky,] that the Republican members of that committee had taken no part in

the Belknap investigation until the proof was all in, signed, and sealed. He showed that no notice whatever had been given to the Republican members of the committee until after the testimony of Mr. Marsh had been taken. He called attention to the fact that although the meeting at which Marsh testified was held on a Tuesday, (the regular day of meeting,) it contained evidence that he had been before the committee on the previous day, Monday. He asked why the Republican members of the committee had not been advised of that Monday's meeting. He spoke of Dr. Tomlinson, whose mission to Washington had been to fix up the matter as having been the messenger between Marsh and the committee. It was after such secret proceedings as those that the House had been dramatically told (not once only, but several times) that certain members of the committee had not crossed the threshold of the committee-room until the proof was all in, signed, and sealed. If they had not there was therefore the greater reason why they should have been notified of this special and important case. The record of the committe showed that there had been only two meetings of the Committee up to the time of this investigation. Reverting to the discharge of the witness, Marsh, he [Mr. Bass] dissented distinctly and unequivocally from the statement of Mr. Blackburn that the witness had been discharged with the knowledge of the entire committee. One of the Republican members of the committee [meaning himself] had strenuously opposed the discharge of the witness and had stated some reasons why, but the witness had been discharged at 11:30 o'clock that same day. The objections had been made in the presence of the committee alone after 11 o'clock of that day, when the resignation of Secretary Belknap had been notified to the committee. The two subjects had been the matter of discussion. The reasons which he [Mr. Bass] had stated against the discharge of Mr. Marsh were that Mr. Marsh was the sole witness in the case and that his testimony was uncorroborated, and that if the Secretary of War should be a witness before the committee, and should contradict Mr. Marsh's testimony, it would be necessary to recall Mr. Marsh. And further, that the safety of the committee, regarding its own reputation, would not allow the discharge of the witness pending those proceedings. The discussion on these two questions, jurisdiction and the discharge of the witness,—had lasted several minutes, then a single question was put to the witness by Mr. Blair, counsel for Mr. Belknap, the witness having been called for that purpose, and thereupon, without any question having been asked of any member of the committee, and on the sole request of the witness, he was discharged by the Chairman. The witness had then stated that he desired to leave for New-York on the 1 o'clock train, as he expressed it, and the Chairman offered to go with him and get his fees, and said if he had not time to get them before the train left, he would send them to him by mail. Mr. Marsh then inquired as to the contract between himself and Evans, and the Chairman stated that he would send it by mail to him in a few days. The witness then left the room, and he, Mr. Bass, had not seen him since. These were the facts in the case. This man, Marsh, had testified to the most grave and serious charges against a high officer of the Government, and those charges had been sufficiently proved to justify a demand for immediate impeachment; but the charges were wholly and utterly uncorroborated. Evidence had been given by the witness as to certain certificates of deposit that were sent to the Secretary of War. Would it not have been judicious at least to have detained the witness until the bank had been applied to for corroboration of this evidence? As to Mr Knott's proposition that the detention of the witness would have been an assault, he [Mr. Bass] regarded that as a preposterous absurdity. It had been charged by the gentlemen on the other side that other people were responsible for the escape of the witness, and it had been asked how they could detain him. The answer was that he could have been detained, as he had been brought by a subpœna. What evidence was there that the subpœna had lost its virtue at 11:30 o'clock on Thursday? The witness would have remained in obedience to the subpœna, or if he had escaped while under it, an attachment could have been immediately issued against him, and an officer sent in pursuit of him in the next train, who would have returned him to the custody of the House for incarceration.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, (the Chairman of the Committee,) replied to Mr. Bass, prefacing his remarks with the statement that he would not have said a word on the subject were it not that the recollection of his colleague (Mr. Bass) differed essentially and thoroughly from the recollection of every other gentleman on the committee, so that his colleague stood in the attitude that one witness did against four. He proceeded to read extracts from the statements of Messrs. Danford, Blackburn and himself, and from the records of the committee in order to refute Mr. Bass' statements, but he was interrupted by Mr. Danford who asserted that there was not the slightest discrepancy between his [Mr. Danford's] and Mr. Bass' statements.

Mr. CLYMER said he would leave the House and the country to judge of that. If the statement of the gentleman from New-York was correct, then it was impossible for the statements made by the other four members of the committee to be correct. He wished to state once for all, that if any member of the committee (when the witness Marsh left the room) had made the slightest suggestion that he should be retained, neither himself nor any other member of the committee would have made the slightest objection. To state that he [Mr. Clymer] was responsible for Marsh's discharge more than any other member of the committee was to state what was neither just nor fair. He was willing to share the full responsibility for it with any other member of the committee. He repeated his belief that there was no legal power in the committee to have detained Marsh, and that his detention by the committee would have been an outrage and wrong.

Mr. BLACKBURN said he had no doubt the House was as sick of personal explanations growing out of the transaction as the country and the Republican Party were sick of the transaction itself. He had no doubt that the gentleman from New-York meant to tell the truth, and he was only sorry that that gentleman's statements were not corroborated by either the committee or the record. Mr. Blackburn then proceeded to disprove from the record of the committee Mr. Bass' statement, that the committee had only two meetings before Marsh was telegraphed for, and he repeated that from the day that Congress convened until Marsh's testimony had been completed and signed neither of the Republican members of the committee had crossed the threshold of the committee-room, although having notice of the regular meetings of the committee, and that neither of them would have ever come, doubtless, if a special messenger had not been sent for them. The suggestion of the gentleman [Mr. Bass] in regard to the detention of Marsh had reference only to holding him until he was cross-examined, and he dared that gentleman to deny the statement that he never did oppose the discharge of the witness after the cross-examination. He [Mr. Blackburn] denied that Marsh had made any such statement as that he was going to leave on the 1 o'clock train. Referring to Mr. Bass having left the committee-room in order to have a conference with the President, he suggested that he had entertained the hope that the recently vacated War Office was about to be filled by a member of the committee which had unhorsed its late occupant. Whether Mr. Bass had been sent for to be converted into a Secretary of War, or to advise the President and the council in regard to the prosecution of Marsh, he [Mr. Blackburn] did not know. The executive, the gentleman from New-York, and the Lord only did know. If that gentleman wanted Marsh detained, why did he not suggest to the President or to the Attorney General to stop him? That gentleman had sat in the committe room, assenting by his silence to the discharge of Marsh, as had every other member of the committee. Whether he [Mr. Bass] had acted in good taste or had illustrated his appreciation of fair treatment, he [Mr. Blackburn] was willing to leave the House and the country to determine. He repeated that the gentleman [Mr. Bass] never did object to the discharge of the witness [Marsh] after his cross-examination, and that he saw the witness leave the room without making a single objection.

Mr. BASS insisted that the record of the committee bore out his original statements that the committee had held only two meetings prior to telegraphing for Marsh, those meetings being on the 2d and 19th of February. As to the suggestion about his advising the Attorney General or the President to stop the escape of Marsh, he regarded it as too absurd to require an answer. The only tribunal in the world that had jurisdiction of Marsh was the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, subordinate to the authority of the House. The witness had been discharged before any Republican member of the committee had any knowledge of it. How could the Republican members of the committee have known when the Chairman left the committee-room with the witness what directions were to be given to him? Denunciations had been hurled in this House by the gentleman from Kentucky at the head of the Secretary of War, and the charge made that he had sought to shield himself behind the dishonor of his family, when every other member of the committee knew that the struggle had been made on his part to avoid their dishonor and to shoulder the burden himself.

Mr. BLACKBURN said he was glad to know that that sentence had gone on record, and that he [Mr. Blackburn] stood before the House and country as one who had done all that an honorable man could do to shield from criticism and censure an innocent woman. The gentleman from New-York was welcome to stand before the country as he did now—strong to shield from punishment a guilty man. [Applause from the galleries and sneers from the Republican side of the House.]

DEATH OF A FRENCH ACADEMICIAN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on Feb. 22: "M. Patin, the perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, and the oldest member of that learned body, died at 11:30 on Friday night, aged eighty-three. He expired without suffering, and only a minute before his death said to his son-in-law, who came into the sick chamber, 'I am very glad to see you.' MM. Thiers, Victor Hugo, and several other Academicians, left cards for Mme. Patin, the widow, on Saturday. It is observed of M. Patin that, though dying at such a green old age, he can hardly be said to have ever "lived" in France. He was from his earliest youth walled up, so to speak, in Agamemnon's tomb, and he never got out of it. Greek literature was far more familiar to him than his native tongue. He wrote French incorrectly, in a cramped, stilted manner, like a well-educated foreigner, and many of his sentences require commentaries to make their meaning clear. Modern history was to him a blank book. He recked nothing of the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and the camping of the Prussians in the Champs Elysées, but never ceased to weep over the sack of Ilion and the burning of Priam's palace. His *Tragiques Grecs* contains the result of immense and enthusiastic erudition."

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE FROM ATLANTA

VIEWS OF AN OFFICER OF HIGH RANK WRITTEN IN THE FALL OF 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following article was written in the Fall of 1864 by an army officer of high rank, Sherman had disappeared into Georgia and had not then turned up before Fort McAllister and Savannah. The letter has decided evidence of forethought, and may on that account be specially welcome in these days of afterthought and *post facto* criticism:

The most important movements of the latter part of the present campaign are Sherman's through Georgia, and Hood's in Tennessee. Sherman's movement to some extent was forced upon him, as he had either to leave a portion of his troops at Atlanta, and follow the movements of Hood, or to abandon Atlanta, which was evidently too far advanced, and seek some new position. Sherman is not a man to hesitate; bold and daring even to rashness, he determined to abandon Atlanta, first destroying its military resources, and push for the sea-coast, leaving to Thomas and the troops he could collect, to provide for the security of Tennessee. Upon their ability to do that rested the soundness or unsoundness of Sherman's movement. He doubtless proposed to himself two objects: First, to interrupt the railroad communications between Virginia and the cotton States, and to destroy the various manufactories which the rebel authorities had established in Georgia, and secondly, if possible, to seize and hold Augusta, a point of prime strategical importance, being the gorge through which passes all the railroads of Georgia and the other Southern States; the occupancy of it would effectually sever the Gulf States from Virginia; moreover being a large town, it has all the advantages of concentrated wealth and means, and some of the most important manufactories of the South are carried on within its limits; it therefore fulfills all the requisites of an absolute strategic point, and not simply one of manœuvre. Whether he will be able to take this point and Macon, depends entirely upon circumstances. Starting as he did, leaving his base behind, he could carry at most not more than sufficient ammunition for one pitched battle, not much artillery, and probably only pieces of light calibre. It is to be presumed that Augusta and Macon, as certainly are Savannah and Charleston, have defensive works armed with heavy artillery, to which his guns would be unable to reply. He may, if there is any probability of success, attempt to carry them by assault, if unsuccessful he would simply pass them. There is a considerable number (how large we do not pretend to say) of regular troops in Georgia and South Carolina, also many exempts, and a large military force, which, unlike ours, is well trained and commanded; such a force in a strongly entrenched position secures it from the dangers of assault, and such we presume is the actual state of affairs at Augusta, or was at the time Sherman appeared before it.

Some of our contemporaries anticipate some disaster to Sherman; we do not apprehend any. All the troops are too distant to be concentrated in time to materially interfere with his march. The militia and small bands above alluded to form excellent material for the defense of particular points, but it will take time to mold them into an army capable of contending, even two to one, with Sherman's veterans. Even when you have trained troops, it takes time to mold them into that perfect machine, "an army." Long before this can be done Sherman will have completed his march and exposed the material weakness of the Confederacy. To sum up all in a word, Sherman's march should be considered as a raid on a grand scale, and as such will doubtless be successful. The taking of Augusta or Macon depends on circumstances; if he assaults either and is repulsed then it becomes simply a question of time and artillery.

Gen. Hood's advance into Tennessee had for its object the diversion of the war from Georgia to a comparatively new field, to open communication with the trans-Mississippi army, to reclaim deserters and others scattered through Tennessee, and lastly to seize Nashville and regain East Tennessee. Thousands of men are scattered through Tennessee and Mississippi, whose sympathy is with the rebellion, and who hate us and will do us all the injury they can. So long as their country is overrun they will submit, but as soon as opportunity offers they will strike a blow to recover their lost ascendency. Interest undoubtedly to some extend controls this class, but pride is the governing principle. They have already swollen the ranks of Hood's Army so as to enable him to assume the offensive, and he is now threatening Nashville. If he succeeds in taking that place Knoxville and East Tennessee will be seriously threatened and the war will have to be renewed for the possession of the Mississippi River. Everything depends upon the amount of forces at Gen. Thomas' command. If it be true, as stated, that Sherman left that prudent and stern commander sufficient force to hold his own, then Hood's advance must be classed among the simply ingenious designs which failed for want of means or ability, but if on the other hand he succeeds, then must Gen. Sherman's march be justly censured as having lost to us, at a single blow, all the fruits of two years of successful campaigning.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE FREEDMEN'S MONUMENT IN LINCOLN PARK, WASHINGTON — PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNVEILING—ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Western Sanitary Commission having appointed Prof. John M. Langston and Messrs. Frederick Douglass, John F. Cook, John H. Crooks, and Solomon G. Brown a Committee of Arrangements for the inauguration of the Freedmen's Monument to President Lincoln, in the Lincoln Park, Washington, on the 14th of April, 1876, this committee has issued the following address to the people of the United States:

The undersigned respectfully announce that on the 14th day of April next the inauguration of the Freedmen's Monument to Abraham Lincoln, in Lincoln Park, Washington City, District of Columbia, will take place. We respectfully invite the friends of impartial freedom, equal rights, and free institutions our country over to join in the interesting and appropriate exercises of the occasion. Let us all join, without distinction of party or nationality, in honoring the American martyred President and emancipator. Let us honor his memory, made immortal by his noble deeds. Let us demonstrate our appreciation of the priceless treasure his example furnishes by showing our devotion to him whose life and labors command the admiration and devotion of mankind. It is especially fitting at this hour that we call to mind the philanthropy, the patriotism and martyrdom of him who taught us that ours is a Government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." It may reasonably be expected that our colored fellow-citizens, who honor themselves especially in the erection of this monument, will send from the North, the South, the East, and the West full delegations to take part in the ceremonies of the inauguration; and the thousands of colored men living in the District of Columbia and the States bordering immediately thereon will turn out en masse—civic associations, military organizations, schools with teachers and pupils, churches with clergymen and congregations, the whole people—to do his name and memory honor who sealed his devotion to freedom in the offering of his life. It is especially enjoined upon those who have been appointed members of the General Committee of Arrangements in the various States of the Union to see that the people are fully represented as far as practicable on this occasion.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

J. M. LANGSTON, Chairman of Committee.

Arrangements are being made by the committee to make the occasion imposing and noteworthy. In a few days a full history will be given of the origin and progress of this enterprise, which began with the contribution of the first $5 by an old black woman of Marietta, Ohio, on the next morning after Mr. Lincoln's assassination. A full description will also be given of the statue. The orator of the occasion is Frederick Douglass; the poet has not been yet announced.

FAILURES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 10.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes will contain to-mor row the following: Batchelder, Mann & Co., grocers, Boston, are reported failed. No meeting of creditors has yet been called, and no statement has been made, but the liabilities are reported at $60,000. C. E. Hapgood & Co., wool, Boston, are reported failed. A meeting of the creditors was held yesterday, when the liabilities were shown to be $35,900, and the nominal assets, $26,200. Bond, Blanchard, Worthern & Co., bakers, Boston, are reported failed. The liabilities are about $22,000, and nominal assets about $10,000. The liabilities of C. H. North & Co., provision dealers, Boston, failed, are shown to be $483,000; $370,000 being direct, and the balance contingent. The assets were shown to be about $240,000, not including the abattoir and real estate in Somerville, which are mortgaged for $125,000. Stephen Brooks, cattle dealer, Brighton, is reported failed. Liabilities, $83,000. Moses H. Wood, recently a leading dry goods dealer of Pittsfield, Mass., is reported failed.

A NEW TEMPERANCE ARGUMENT.

The Reedsburg (Wis.) *Free Press* tells this extraordinary story of an old gentleman who lives in Poynette, Columbia County, that State, and admits that "if it were not so well vouched for it would be altogether incredible:" "The old man is named William Otis, and he is now ninety-two years old. He is represented to have been very much addicted to intoxicating liquors—'has drank enough liquor, Sir, to float a seventy-four-gun ship.' Many years ago he became nearly or quite bald, and his teeth became few and far between. His eyesight also failed almost entirely. About twelve years ago he left off the habit of drinking liquor. Since that time he has had a new set of natural teeth all around, his hair has come in anew, and his eyesight has returned so that he is enabled to work regularly at his trade, which is shoemaking."

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

SOME OF ITS FAULTS AND VIRTUES.

THE LAST OF MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY'S SERIES OF LECTURES—SOMETHING OF ENGLISH STATESMEN—THE QUEEN A HISTORICAL RELIC—THE STATE CHURCH A GREAT EVIL—THE LAND QUESTION.

The last of the series of lectures by Mr. Moncure D. Conway was delivered last evening at the Masonic Temple, in Twenty-third street. The subject of the lecture was "The English State and Statesmen." Mr. Conway commenced by saying that it was a pleasing fact that at this Centennial period there was an entire absence of bitterness and animosity toward England. We are engaged in criticising Washington rather than Downing street, Grant rather than King George, the last King that ruled over America and the last that overruled Great Britain. The good that has come to us came through revolution; that which has come to England, through evolution. The gradual method had some advantages, but neither country chose its method; the method chose them. England, it had been said, had no written constitution; it was true that it had no formal written compact, but its constitution was written in its laws, the customs, habits, and thoughts of its people, and although its constitution was not written, yet there never had been any disputes about its meaning, for it is recorded in facts and experiences. About the meaning of written constitutions there might often be doubt, as we had learned to our cost, no matter how plainly the contract might be drawn, for there were many unforeseen things which no written instrument could provide for. England, he said, was rightly termed by Tennyson "a crowned republic." This might seem a contradiction in terms, but it was not really so. England was hated by all the despotic States because she afforded an asylum to all who dared to think for themselves, and she was hated for her free and liberal principles. This never would have been had she not preserved her individual sovereignty. Englishmen feel that the throne must be occupied by a dummy, and the way to do this was to preserve a hereditary monarchy, for such a monarch never can represent the people. Our theory is that our President should be a strong man, an able political leader, a theory which often proved to be very theoretical indeed. He [the speaker] had recently heard a very able English politician say that the only danger to England was that its throne might be filled by some strong-minded man—a danger, he was happy to say, that seemed very remote indeed. One Englishman recently said to an American, "You will, sooner or later, adopt our plan; we have abolished the one-man power." The Queen of England has much less power than the President of the United States; she cannot remove a Postmaster; she cannot choose her own Ministry; she is simply a historical relic. Mr. Conway then referred to some of the institutions we seemed to have imported from Europe. In religion, he said, we had happily a free Church, but steadily adhered to unequal representation. Rhode Island has as much power in the councils of the nation as New-York. We talk much of self-government, but the people of Ireland, down-trodden Ireland, were the freest in the world. They were free to do all they desired to do, except to secede. England would not go backward, and she would not permit three crowns to exist where only one existed before. Irishmen had all the rights of Englishmen and more, for they have been freed from a State Church. The State Church was one of the great evils now existing in England. The Church possesses $500,000,000 worth of property, and with this she can pay enormous bribes to keep conscience quiet. He admitted that a State Church has some advantages, but Church and State formed a perpetual source of irritation to each other, and now it had become unendurable. The reason why the bond had not been dissolved was because the progressive party will not unite, for they cannot say whether, if the Church was disunited, it would be disendowed, and, if disunited and not disendowed, its enormous revenues, freed from secular control, would be squandered and used for wrong purposes.

Mr. Conway then spoke on the land question. The law of entail, he said, could not be defended, as it prevented the land from being thoroughly utilized. Far-seeing men looked forward to the time when the land must fall into the hands of the crown to be used for the benefit of the people, otherwise the increasing population could not be supported. The tendency of land was to graduate back to the source whence it came—the crown. Of representation, he said, that we exclude from the franchise minors, idiots, and women; England adds paupers. The sin of England was that of America—the exclusion of tax-paying women. This exemption he thought, however, would soon be done away with in England. Already women could vote there in local elections and hold local offices. The day of their full enfranchisement was evidently approaching. The Prime Minister had twice voted for such a bill, and he thought this would be the next step of reform in England. With the exception of women, all England was fully represented in Parliament, and Englishmen were proud of the fact. Even Bradlaugh, who would sweep away both church and crown, would probably get into Parliament. Every rising young man in England tried to get there, for it was the sole governing power, the House of Lords only acting as a check on the Commons; but though he had heard of men paying much money to get into the Commons, he had never heard of any man making money by being in it; its honor was untarnished. He then referred to the fact that the House had drawn largely on the literary element of the country, and gave brief sketches of some of the leading men, John Bright, Gladstone, Disraeli, the late Lord Palmerston, Prof. Fawcett, Mr. Forster, and others. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was a true Parliamentary orator, and his failure as a leader was due to the fact of his utter failure to interpret the feeling of the country in regard to the Established Church. Disraeli deals in sentiment, and avoids too much reason. The people like him, but his power cannot last much longer. The difference between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone was that the former would let any one do the talking provided he did the governing; Mr. Gladstone wanted to do both. He thought the people of England were not prepared for a further extension of the franchise, or to permit intelligence and virtue to be swamped by popular ignorance. To such men as Matthew Arnold and a few like him, who have sat at the feet of Carlyle and Mill, must the people look for their new leaders.

THE FESTIVAL OF PURIM.

CELEBRATION OF THE DAY BY THE JEWS—RECEPTION AT IRVING HALL.

The festival of Purim was generally celebrated by the Jewish population yesterday, although without that ardor which has characterized its observance in former years. The festival was instituted to commemorate the delivery of the Jews by Queen Esther from the massacre with which they had been threatened by Haman in about 510 B. C. The latter was intensely superstitious, and, after decreeing the wholesale slaughter of the Hebrew race, he spent a year in casting lots in order to determine the most auspicious time for their extermination. During this period Mordecai and Esther developed successful plans for the delivery of the persecuted people, and Haman was hanged upon the gallows he had constructed for the execution of Mordecai. The date of the intended massacre was the 13th day of the Jewish month "Adar," corresponding with the month of March in the Gregorian calendar, and is denominated "the fast of Esther." The day fell upon Thursday last, and the solemn fast was duly observed by the orthodox Jews. Yesterday morning the faithful assembled in their respective synagogues and listened to the reading of the "Megillah," or the Book of Esther. At the recurrence of the word "Haman" during the service the congregation express their hatred of the name by crying: "Cursed be Haman," "May his name be blotted out," "Blessed be Esther," &c. The lesson for the day is taken from Ezekiel, seventeenth chapter, eighth to sixteenth verse, which relates to the destruction of the Amalekites, the people of Agag. At the conclusion of the services in the synagogue the festivities of the day begin, and are similar in character to those observed by Christians on Christmas Day; a specialty is made of alms-giving, presents are exchanged, and an interchange of social calls is made, generally in costume.

In past years one of the great events of this season was the "Purim" Ball, which occurred annually at the Academy of Music, and was attended by the elite of the city, both Jewish and Christian. For some cause this ball has been abandoned, but receptions of less note have taken its place. The Jewish element in Brooklyn gave a ball on Thursday night, and the Anshe Bikur Cholim Society held a reception last evening at Irving Hall. As it was the only Purim entertainment in the City, the hall was crowded. Some of the costumes were very fine. The usual number of kings and queens, clowns, harlequins, and columbines were represented, besides which there were many costumes representing the "make-ups" of the characters in the leading dramas now being performed in the City, including *Waifton Stray*, from the comedy of "Brass;" *Pierre Michel* and *Rose Michel*, *Col. Mulberry Sellers*, the grotesque Clodoche troupe, &c. Among the guests were Mr. M. Rosenburg and Mrs. Rosenburg, Mr. Isaac Weinberger, Mrs. and Miss Weinberger, Mr. E. Stone, Mr. M. Westheim and Mrs. Westheim, Mr. C. Frankenthaler and Mrs. Frankenthaler, Mr. M. Wormser and Mrs. Wormser, Messrs. Isaac Rosenblatt, Jacob Lichtenstein, Morris Isaacs, Joseph Hartmann, Charles Rosenblatt, and many others. The ball was appropriately decorated, and the scene presented was very interesting.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Michael Harney, alias George Bender, alias Robert Hardcastle, was arrested last evening by Detectives Titus and Thompson, of the Central Office, on the charge of swindling merchants by means of forged checks. On the 3d inst. he visited the place of Messrs. Carpenter & Gerard, No. 15 Beaver street, and bought 600 cigars for $81 97, in payment for which he tendered a check for $347 on the Market National Bank. The firm gave him for the balance a check on the National City Bank for $265, and after his departure discovered that the check presented by him was a forgery. It is also alleged that he swindled in a similar manner Messrs. George Miller & Co., No. 82 Broad street, out of $950. The arrest of Harney, who is a notorious check-raiser and forger, was effected after a long search by the officers.

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

THE LATE CONVENTION IN NEW-ORLEANS—FOURTEEN STATES REPRESENTED.

The New-Orleans *Republican* gives some account of the immigration convention held in that city on the 1st and 2d inst., at the suggestion of Gov. Garland, of Arkansas, and through the efforts and co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans. The *Republican* says: "There were present accredited delegates from fourteen States—Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. It was in the mind of those who originated the call that the convention was to be free from politics, sectarianism, private land schemes, or the corporate interests of any particular body of men or estates. Great benefits were expected to come from such a meeting, and as a permanent committee for future action has been appointed, much good may yet result from the convention. The work left for the committee to do is to set forth in proper form the advantages each State possesses for settlers, the whole to form a general history of the resources of the South. As a side issue, a resolution complimentary to Capt. Eads was adopted making it the sense of the convention that 'the country is now assured of his ultimate and complete success' in making a deep channel to the sea by the jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Another feature in the convention was the indorsement by resolution of the 'International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society,' recognizing it as a 'valuable factor' in aid of foreign immigration and international trade. The Mississippi Valley Society is a chartered company, having European and American departments, and in its general plan is not unlike the great English and American Co-operative Society published in the air and given to the Grangers by Dr. T. D. Worrall. The American department of the Mississippi Valley Society is domiciled in New-Orleans, and Jefferson Davis is President. The charter and regulations of the society had been printed and distributed to the members of the convention, and by invitation Mr. Davis addressed the meeting. He also opposed a resolution intended to show the need of a general levee system and to secure national aid. Another gentleman spoke on the resources of Southern States, and read statistics from a forthcoming work. So far as Louisiana and Mississippi are concerned, the convention adjourned leaving in doubt the manner in which new settlers will be treated in this and that State. Immigration invites itself to the best places. In the case of our own State, when lawlessness in the country parishes has been subdued, when men wishing to make homes are met with words of welcome, instead of shot-guns and the masked riders of midnight, immigrants will find a way here without jetty passes or the particular society presided over by Jefferson Davis. Another year and the convention will meet in Arkansas. By that time the Executive Committee may have matured some general plan of operations, and by confining the discussion to delegates, ignoring all special schemes and ax-grinders, adopt some line of action to establish emigrant depots, secure homes, guarantee protection to laborers in all places, and promote the general interests of the entire South."

CASK MAKING BY MACHINERY.

The London *Times* of Feb. 24 says: "Messrs. A. Ransome & Co., of Stanley Works, King's road, Chelsea, invited a party of gentlemen on Wednesday to inspect their now completed machinery for the manufacture of casks. The whole process was conducted within a single shed, where by successive machines, attended either by boys or by unskilled workmen, the staves were cut out, shaped, and fitted; the hoops punched, splayed, and bent; the heads planed, ovaled, and beveled, and the several parts, first roughly put together by hand labor, compressed and united with the greatest possible firmness. Every portion of each cask being fitted to the rest with mathematical accuracy, the completed work is far better, stronger, and tighter than anything which can be turned out by the most skilled hand labor, and the saving in cost is even more remarkable than the improvement in quality. According to a calculation supplied by the firm to their visitors, the present cost of making 600 hogsheads a week by hand labor would be £141 5s., or 4s. 8½d. each, while the cost of making them by machinery would be £55, or 1s. 10d. each. In this estimate no allowance is made for coals, oil, or wear and tear of plant, because the total amount of these expenses would be less than that of the truss hoops and other matters required in a hand cooperage of the size supposed. The machine plant for 600 hogsheads a week would cost £3,500, so that the stated weekly saving of £85 5s. in labor would afford a very large return upon the outlay, even without considering the superior quality of the casks and the avoidance of the breakage and waste of wood which occur in the hand manufacture. The workmen who were employed on Wednesday were none of them skilled coopers, and they had only had a week's practice with the machines; but the casks which they made were subjected to the severest tests by some of the visitors, and were declared to be in every respect entirely satisfactory. It would seem as if the trade of journeymen coopers was in some danger of being altogether extinguished by such powerful rivalry."

THE DON HOLGADO MYSTERY.

The mystery surrounding the alleged abduction of Don Jose Holgado, the Havana merchant, on Wednesday last, has not yet been explained. The incoherent and contradictory statements made by the companion of the missing man, Señor Moren, through the Spanish Vice Consul, Señor De Rafarte, and the landlord and guests of the Hotel Español, are losing credence at Police Head-quarters. The officials there did not hesitate yesterday to express their entire disbelief of these versions of the affair, and even went so far as to advance the theory that the gentleman absents himself of his own accord. This is stongly supported by a later statement of Señor Moren concerning the circumstance of the affair. He is now reported to have said that the man who approached Don Holgado on Fourth street addressed the latter in Spanish, and that both walked off together, while Don Holgado motioned to his friend to proceed on toward the hotel. It is also alleged that a Spaniard boarding at the Hotel Español told his fellow-guests on Thursday evening that he had just seen Holgado in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in conversation with two other Spaniards. Don Holgado is indebted to the proprietor of the Hotel Espanol for his board from Feb. 24. A search of his trunk yesterday disclosed the fact that it only contained a quantity of valueless papers and some clothing. Further inquiries at the hotel at a late hour last night elicited the information that up to that moment the private detective engaged in the case had not been successful in finding any clue to the whereabouts of Don Holgado.

HAND-BALL AND RACKETS.

The last of the series of games for the Centennial gold medal and amateur championship took place yesterday afternoon at McQuade's court, between James McEvoy and Daniel McCarthy. The match was the best in thirteen games, six to be played in Brooklyn and seven in New-York. In the Brooklyn contest McEvoy won four games to McCarthy's two, which left him but three to win. The first game yesterday was close and exciting; the second game was easily won by McEvoy; the third was won by McCarthy, and the next two by McEvoy, which ended the series. Following is the score:

McEvoy	18	21	19	21	21—100
McCarthy	21	1	21	14	17— 74

After the above match was over, Phil. Casey and Alderman Riley played a match at English rackets, which resulted as follows:

Casey	9	15	15	14	15—68
Riley	15	6	9	15	9—54

A PRIZE MONEY CASE.

Some time ago prize money was awarded to one James McKay, formerly a seaman on board the United States steamer Niagara, during his service from 1863 to 1865, and he was notified by advertisement to appear and claim it. A person did appear, made the necessary affidavits as to identity, and the money was given to him. Shortly afterward, the real man turned up, and upon his complaint, the person who had previously drawn the money was arrested and yesterday brought before United States Commissioner Betts. There he gave his name as James McKay, and claimed that he was a seaman on board the Niagara from 1859 to 1862, and supposed he was the person inquired for in the advertisement, and that the money was for him. The story told was a straightforward one, and Commissioner Betts allowed him to go on his own recognizance to appear for examination next Saturday.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

In a letter to Hon. George S. Bangs, Assistant Treasurer at Chicago, Treasurer New writes: "Your letter of the 2d inst. is received, requesting shipment of $28,000 fractional currency in ten cent. pieces. Owing to the stoppage of the Printing Bureau and the limited supply of fractional currency on hand, your requisition has been but partially filled: $7,000 has been forwarded this day. In view of this, but more especially for the reason that the appropriation for transportation is exhausted, I have the honor to request that new fractional currency be used only for your own office disbursements, and that deposits of United States notes be required from—and certificates of deposits be issued to—such parties as may want new fractional currency, and upon the receipt of certificate here the amount will be duly forwarded, at their expense."

GRAIN TRANSPORTATION.

THE TRUNK LINES' AGREEMENT.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEW-YORK ENDED—HOW THE CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT — THE QUESTION OF PORT CHARGES.

The question of the high rates of the port charges in New-York on grain intended for exportation has of late years frequently been the subject of complaint on the part of shippers, and has worked no little detriment to the commerce of the City. By reason of lower port charges elsewhere, large shipments of grain have been diverted from New-York during the past Winter, and have been taken out of the country by the way of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Recent events have shown that the merchants of both these cities have not been slow to take advantage of the facilities they possess to ship grain at lower rates than in New-York, and that their efforts have been seconded by the trunk lines of railroad running into them. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has always claimed the right to make their rates from the West, say from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Peoria, Quincy, St. Louis, Kansas City, and from other points west of the Mississippi, at ten cents per 100 pounds less to Baltimore than to New-York. In addition to this reduction they have been for some time allowing their shippers a rebate of three cents per 100 pounds on all grain exported from Baltimore. Besides these advantages they began, early in the Winter, to make a further reduction from these rates of five to ten cents per 100 pounds, and made large contracts on this basis, making in all a difference of eighteen to twenty-three cents per 100 pounds in favor of Baltimore over New-York. In the meantime, the New-York trunk lines, in consequence of the close of navigation, were so crowded with traffic that they did not observe this reduction of rates. After the press of business was over, and the traffic began to decline, their attention was attracted to the great decrease in the tonnage coming over their lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, however, having kept pace with the Baltimore and Ohio Company, met their reductions, making substantially the same rates to Philadelphia. The Erie Railway also being largely engaged in carrying to Philadelphia, and doing a large export business by way of that port, was not so visibly affected. The New-York Central and Hudson River Road, however, saw that its large New-York traffic was being very seriously impaired, and that its Boston business was also rapidly falling off. The Grand Trunk of Canada, always in the field when cut rates were in order, followed the example set by the other lines, and made large reductions in the rates to New-England ports. Thus, meeting competition on all sides, the New-York Central felt the consequences very seriously. After vainly protesting against this diversion of traffic, and after having satisfied themselves that there was an evident determination on the part of all their competitors to divert business not only from New-York, but from all points which were reached by their road, they boldly gave notice to their connections that they were open to receive any rates which they might make.

As there were many roads in the West which had no connections to Baltimore and Philadelphia, they were, of course, willing and eager to avail themselves of the permission given by the New-York Central to make such rates as were necessary to keep freight from being diverted from the localities from which their business emanated. The result of this move was that the shippers of the North-west, say represented as a whole by Chicago, seeing their trade slipping away from them, became very uneasy. A meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade was held, and protests were received from all the points generally known as "Chicago points," which were dependent upon New-York and the New-York trunk lines, such as Toledo, and points between Toledo and Chicago, Detroit, and other places adjacent thereto. The management of the New-York Central came in for a large share of the indignation felt, because of the supposed control they had in the management of one of the Chicago "pool lines," which are the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Roads. This, however, was a mistake, as there was no control exercised over the road in question. The matter finally culminated in the meeting of railroad Presidents and managers held in this City last week, an account of which was duly published in THE TIMES. At this meeting a strong effort was made by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Roads, supported by the Michigan Central, which has very little interest in New-York traffic, to force the New-York Central to withdraw the notices given to their connections. This, however, was positively refused unless a schedule of rates could be agreed upon which would place New-York on an equality with Philadelphia and Baltimore. After much discussion, this was finally acceded to by all the parties interested, and the rates were fixed upon what is known as the mileage basis. That is to say, the same rates per ton, per mile, should be made to New-York as were made to Baltimore and Philadelphia. The question of the rebate allowed on grain exported from Baltimore and Philadelphia was thoroughly discussed, and it was agreed that it should be reduced from three cents to one and one-half cents per 100 pounds. The New-York Central, however, steadily refused to consider that either the mileage basis or the reduction of the export rebate should settle the question, and insisted that, no matter what the basis might be, there should be no discrimination against New-York. In fact, that the arrangement should be considered as a temporary one only.

The export rebate spoken of was first made in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Company, and their example was followed by the Baltimore and Ohio Company in Baltimore. Their reason for making the rebate, as given in the meeting, was that Philadelphia had provided facilities for handling grain at a large outlay of capital, and that no expenditures had been required of the railroad companies. The grain therefore could be put on board the vessels without any expenses being incurred by the roads. In New-York it was different. The grain was taken from the termini of the different roads and placed alongside the ships in lighters at the expense of the railroad companies. For this it was claimed that the Pennsylvania Road was bound to treat the Philadelphia shippers just as well as the New-York roads treated theirs. In other words, that as an offset to the gratuitous service performed by the railroads in New-York, in lightering the grain for their shippers, the Pennsylvania Road should give its equivalent in money.

In New-York it is the custom of the port for the railroads to lighter the grain, and to place it alongside the vessels or warehouses, as desired. This is always done except where the grain is not graded, in which case the shipper pays the lighterage. The charges on grain in Philadelphia are as follows:

	Cents.
Receiving, weighing, and storing for fifteen days, per bushel	1½
Weighing and placing on board ship	⅜
Screening and blowing	¼
Total	2⅛

In Baltimore the charges are the same as in Philadelphia, with the exception that only ten days' storage are allowed, for which one-quarter cent is deducted.

The charges in New-York are:

	Cents.
For grading, per bushel	⅛
Elevating and weighing	1
Screening and blowing	¼
Loading on ship	¾
Total	2⅛

By their agreement with the Produce Exchange the New-York roads are compelled to insist that the grain shall be graded if they give free lighterage, thus making the charge for grading almost obligatory. The charges quoted above, however, are not paid by the New-York roads, the shippers paying directly to the parties who render the services.

It would seem from the above that the charges in Philadelphia and New-York are about equal, but it will be observed that in Philadelphia the shipper is allowed fifteen days' free storage. In New-York he gets four days only, given in addition to the gratuitous lighterage. The charge for storage here, after the four days have elapsed, is one-eighth of a cent per bushel per day. To get the full fifteen days' storage the New-York shipper would have to pay one and three-eighths cents per bushel, making the whole charge three and a half cents. But should the New-York shipper desire to maintain the identity of his grain, as the Philadelphia shipper may do at his option, he cannot do so without paying the additional cost of lighterage, which varies from three cents to one and a half cents, according to quantity. Besides this, he has to pay storage for every day he keeps his grain, as he is not allowed the four days' free storage. There are also additional charges which may be incurred on grain, either graded or ungraded, such as extra towage, demurrage on lighters, &c. The New-York railroad men claim that the roads, in giving free lighterage and four days' free storage, are really doing more than should be consistently asked of them, and that their competition with the Philadelphia and Baltimore roads is, therefore, the more onerous. The railroad men also say that, although it has been urged that the establishment of grain elevators by the New-York roads will overcome a large portion of the disabilities referred to, they have understood that there is a fixed determination on the part of persons interested to compel the roads, after the elevators are built, to continue the system of free lighterage—that is, to take the grain from the elevators to the vessels instead of from the cars direct, as is now done; the elevators to be considered simply as an easement to the railroads, and their service not to be considered as concluded by placing the grain in them. If this rule should obtain in this port, then, they say, the pretext of the Pennsylvania Company for allowing an export rebate would still exist, and the question between them and the New-York roads would remain open.

A POLICE SURGEON ON TRIAL.

Police Surgeon Patrick W. McDonnell was on trial before Commissioner Erhardt yesterday, charged with having been, on Feb. 15, so much under the influence of liquor as to be unfit to properly perform the duties of examining surgeon. Dr. Henry, Chief Surgeon of the department, testified to the truth of the charge. Drs. Clements and Steinert, who were present during the examination, and a number of other witnesses who saw the accused and spoke to him at the Central Office on the day in question, testified that in their opinion the Doctor was not under the influence of liquor. The case was referred to the board.

THE FORSTER BEQUEST.

A VALUABLE LEGACY OF BOOKS AND PAINTINGS TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

"Following the generous example of his friend, Rev. Alexander Dyce," says the London *Times* of Feb. 22, "Mr. John Forster, whose death we recently lamented, has munificently bequeathed to the Department of Science and Art his valuable library of books, his extraordinary collection of manuscripts and autographs, and the great bulk of his paintings and drawings. Mrs. Forster had the option of retaining the property during her life, but she has liberally decided to give it up at once to South Kensington.

The mere enumeration of the titles of the books, briefly described, fills 272 closely printed octavo pages of a catalogue which Mr. Forster was passing through the press at the time of his death, and, as the sheets which had then been struck off end without finishing letter 'T,' they by no means exhaust the contents, in fine order and condition, of the shelves of the Palace-gate House library. It abounds in history, biography, antiquities, travels, poetry, and dramatic literature, ranging from the first folio of Shakespeare to the popular publications of the present year. The collection of tracts and pamphlets, proclamations, broadsides, and chapbooks is of rare and varied interest. There is an array of pamphlets, a collection in itself, bound in 535 volumes, dealing with such different subjects as art, agriculture, colonies, history, biography, India, law, medicine, poetry and the drama, slavery, social questions, &c. There is also, as might be expected from the drift of Mr. Forster's studies, a large number of tracts relating to Charles I., the Civil War, and the Commonwealth, and to Ireland and Swift; and there are fourteen volumes of pamphlets collected and arranged by Lord Macaulay. A glance through the pages of the catalogue shows the presence of many presentation copies, and volumes enriched with autographs, letters, and notes; of books that have belonged to men of mark or formed part of other famous collections; of original editions, rare and privately printed books; of illustrated books, and books on art. A very few examples will be enough to prove the value of the bequest. The first page that we turn over contains Addison's *Travels in Italy*, with this inscription, 'To Dr. Jonathan Swift, the most agreeable companion, the truest friend, and the greatest genius of his age, this book is presented by his most humble servant the author.' Going on, we find Byron's own copy of *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, given by him to Leigh Hunt, with Byron's autograph, and many corrections made by him; the original edition of *Robinson Crusoe*; the corrected proofs of four of Dickens' novels; the first editions of Goldsmith's *Traveler*, and *Deserted Village*; Pope's copy of Garth's *Dispensary*, with autograph, notes, &c., bequeathed by him to Bishop Warburton; the proof sheets of Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, corrected by himself; Landor's *Imaginary Conversations*, the original volumes, with very large additions in Landor's manuscript; *The Dunciad*, with this autograph, 'Jonath: Swift, 1729. *Amicissimi Auctoris Donum*;' Pope's 'Works,' with another autograph, 'To the Right Honorable the Earl of Oxford, from his most obedient, humble servant, A. Pope;' and the first and second folio *Shakespeare*. Among the art books may be specially mentioned Hogarth's works, 'a rare collection of his own plates, with duplicates, showing various states in which they were issued,' and, what must be particularly acceptable to the South Kensington Museum, a wonderfully illustrated copy of Granger's *Biographical History of England*, in thirty-one folio volumes, containing 5,562 portraits and illustrations. This 'Granger,' formed by its original owners at great cost, was still further improved and amplified by Mr. Forster at a considerable outlay.

Turning to the manuscripts and autographs, which fill many bound volumes, it is well known that for years past Mr. Forster had been amassing a collection of great interest and value, particularly of documents illustrating the two last completed centuries. Of its contents we cannot speak with certainty in the absence, for the present, of the remainder of the catalogue. But about the existence of one treasure there can, we believe, be no doubt. South Kensington's thousands of visitors will have the opportunity of inspecting all the original manuscripts (with one exception) of the works of the great humorist whose friend and biographer Mr. Forster was—Charles Dickens.

The paintings, pictures, drawings, and works of art comprise works by Frank Hals, Guardi, and Terburg; Reynolds, Gainsborough, (notably 'His Daughters,' one of the attractions in the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition of 1875,) and West, (original oil sketch for 'The Raising of Lazarus,') Bonington, Harlowe, Cipriani, Stothard, G. S. Newton, (portrait of Sir Walter Scott,) and Turner, (two drawings;) Cattermole, Eastlake, Clarkson Stanfield, (specially 'Castle of Ischia,') Maclise, (including 'Scene from Werner,' and a large number of original drawings, many of them of men of letters, living and dead, but not the 'Caxton's Printing Press,' which is bequeathed to Lord Lytton,) and W. M. Thackeray; Sir Edwin Landseer and H. Wallis, (interior—Shakespeare's house and his dog,) F. D. Hardy, F. W. Topham, Boxall, (portrait of Walter Savage Landor;) Frith, (particularly the portrait of Dickens, painted for Mr. Forster,) and Watts, (portrait of Thomas Carlyle, also painted for Mr. Forster.) In all there are upward of fifty oil paintings, besides a considerable number of drawings and sketches.

The conditions of the bequest are few. They comprise the acceptance of the gift, upon the trusts and conditions of the will, by the Department of Science and Art within a specified time; the provision of a proper and sufficient separate room or gallery for the reception of the library and paintings, and a stipulation that no part shall ever be sold or exchanged."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may not have occurred to the gentlemen of the National Rifle Association (which, as I understand, is almost entirely local in its character and membership) that long-range marksmen of other States than New-York are interested in their coming match. There is, however, considerable interest in New-England on the subject, rifle clubs having been formed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. I see it is announced that riflemen in all parts of the country are invited to compete for places upon the so-called "American" team. What I would like to know, for the benefit of marksmen in this vicinity, is, whether the United States is to be represented by this "American" team, or whether the different States and Territories will be expected to enter separate teams?

Ordinarily by an international match would be understood a match in which each competing nation was represented by one, and only one, team. But the New-York managers of this Centennial match have (very absurdly, as it seems to me,) extended invitations not only to the British National Rifle Association, but to the subordinate clubs of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Canada, and, it may be, to the clubs of India, Australia, and the Feejee Islands. Upon learning of this action of the New-York managers, the British National Association has voted to withdraw from the competition, and it could not do otherwise. It would be unprecedented to have a "national" team brought into competition in an "international" match with the divers and sundry miscellaneous clubs of the separate provinces of the nation. Consequently we shall lose the expected visit of Sir Henry Halford, who had been commissioned to organize the national team.

It appears to me that under the circumstances the American Team cannot enter into the coming competition, for it will have no competitor. It is to be a scrub contest of little clubs, and therefore the American Team should keep out of it, and the different States be invited to send separate teams to compete with the half-dozen teams (more or less) from Great Britain. What honor can accrue to the American Team, after having beaten the winners at Wimbledon, to go into an "International" contest with the small fry. If, however, the States are expected to send teams they should be so instructed at once, for in any event they will, except in New-York, be at a great disadvantage as compared with the trained teams which are expected from the other side.

Moreover, if the International Match is to be such a farce as now appears, why cannot the American Team arrange a genuine contest by sending a direct challenge to Sir Henry Halford's team. It will be greatly regretted if the contest which promised to be of such universal interest, is bilked by mistaken management. K.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 7, 1875.

UNDERPAID POSTAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform me why letters for the country, underpaid by accidentally affixing a two-cent stamp, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, subjecting the parties concerned to great annoyance and inconvenience, when the extra cent can be collected by carriers or Postmasters without trouble or loss to the Government, while documents, such as Gov. Tilden's annual Message, extensively distributed over this City, are mailed at Albany with a two-cent stamp, delivered here as addressed, marked underpaid four cents, which is collected by the carrier? EQUITY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 4, 1876.

DEATH OF AN AGED PRIEST.

UTICA, March 10.—Rev. Father William Beecham, Pastor for forty years of St. Peter's Catholic Church at Rome, in this county, died at 6:30 o'clock this evening, aged seventy years. He was one of the oldest clergymen in this diocese, and when first stationed in Rome rode hundreds of miles on missions to southern, western, and northern counties

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 10.

SENATE.

NEW-MEXICO.

The Senate, after the usual routine business, resumed the consideration of the bill to enable the people of New-Mexico to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. The amendments proposed by the Committee on Territories providing that the laws of the United States shall be applicable to the new State when admitted; that it shall constitute one judicial district, and fixing the salary of the District Judge, Marshal, Attorney, and other officers, were agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said unless the public interest should be promoted by the admission of New-Mexico as a State, this bill should not be passed. He desired to know something of the number of people there, what kind they were, how many were of the Anglo-Saxon race, and how many of the mixed race. He also desired to know something about the wealth of the Territory; whether it had sufficient means to support a State Government. The policy heretofore had been not to admit any Territory until it had a population sufficient to entitle it to at least one Representative in the other house of Congress. He had some distrust of the Mexican people as to whether they are competent and capable of sustaining a republican form of government. He thought it would be better to wait until a sufficient number of the Anglo-Saxon race emigrated there to entitle the Territory to admission.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, said a bill similar to this in its provisions had passed both houses of Congress at the closing hours of last session, after full discussion. New-Mexico had to-day a sufficient population to entitle her to admission. In 1850 the population of the Territory was about 61,600; in 1860, about 93,000, and in 1870, about 91,400. During the last decade, however, the Territory of Arizona had been cut off from New-Mexico, and the northern counties of the Territory added to Colorado. Since 1870 the increase in the population in New-Mexico had been unprecedently rapid. Two reasons were assigned for this increase. First, the Indians there had been peaceable, and second, several railroads leading to that section had been completed. He believed the population of New-Mexico to-day was from 130,000 to 160,000 persons; of that population from 35,000 to 45,000 were Americans. The character of the balance of the population being of Spanish descent differed in many respects, but that population was peaceful and law-abiding. New-Mexico contained an area of 120,000 square miles; a hundred times as large as some of the States in the Union; as large as New-England and New-York, and twice as large as Old England.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, said the Territory owed but $75,000, and there was no reason why the people should not be allowed to come in and enjoy the right of self government.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he knew nothing of the character of the people in New-Mexico, but he had been informed that many of them were camp-followers.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said so far as he knew of individuals who had emigrated to New-Mexico they were estimable people, and he had personal knowledge of many who went there. The character of the Mexican population was also referred to, and Gov. Axtell said they were deserving people. Continuing his argument, Mr. Sargent said the population of New-Mexico was larger than that of Oregon, Kansas, or Nebraska when they were admitted. He spoke of the early history of California and said in 1850 the valleys of that State were looked upon as sterile; now she was feeding Europe with her wheat, sent round the Horn. The full crop of a single year in California was sufficient to enrich the State for five years. These favorable conditions existed to a large degree in New-Mexico. He believed that Territory would make a good State and should be admitted.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Maxey, Wallace, Cockrell, Bogy, Hitchcock, and others.

Mr. COCKRELL submitted an amendment providing that the Governor's proclamation ordering an election for representatives to the Constitutional Convention shall be published in four newspapers in the Territory at least sixty days prior to the date of the election. Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. It provides that the constitution to be framed shall be republican in form, &c., and shall be submitted to the people of the Territory for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held in November next, and if such constitution is ratified, the acting Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, who shall thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the State admitted without any further action whatever on the part of Congress.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the passage of the bill, and resulted as follows: Yeas 35; nays, 15. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Eaton, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Randolph, Merrimon, Stevenson, Saulsbury, and Wallace.

The bill of Mr. Wright, reducing the salary of the President of the United States to $25,000 per annum, was taken up, but before it was considered the Senate went into executive session, and at 4 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the call of committees for reports of a private nature, Mr. VANCE, from the Committee on Patents, reported adversely the memorial of Allan Wilson, asking for an extension of patent on sewing-machines, which was laid on the table.

COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY.

Mr. COX, of New-York, (at the request of his colleague, Mr. Hewitt,) offered a resolution reciting from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that between the 31st of January and 24th of February there was an increase of coin and bullion in the Treasury to the amount of over eighteen million dollars, and that between the 24th of February and the 29th of February there was a reduction of over twenty million dollars; that these great fluctuations within so short a time require explanation, and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to examine the books of the Treasury Department, if necessary, and the officers thereof, to ascertain the causes of such fluctuation, and whether the legal-tender notes received for the redemption of national bank notes are kept as a special fund or whether they are held in common with other money. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then at 1:55 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the Chair, on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, on the general subject of finance.

Mr. HOSKINS, of New-York, also addressed the House on the currency question.

Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, also addressed the House, and compared the course of the parties in this House on the several appropriation bills thus far reported. He held the Republicans responsible for the present disasters, which have had the effect of depressing the shipbuilding and other industrial interests. They had also treated the South with injustice, instead of encouraging the people of that section to recover from the effects of the late war. He assailed the financial position of Mr. Blaine, who, while assuming to attack the Democrats, does not suggest any remedy whatever. He addressed himself to what he considered the real remedy, taking the ground that greenbacks are a forced loan, which the Government ought to pay at the earliest practicable moment in gold or its equivalent. The equivalent would be a funding in four per cent. bonds, and a law for that purpose would appreciate all the outstanding currency and remove the evil of hoarding money, which was so prolific of the most disastrous effects. The ends aimed at should be, first, a restoration of national credit; second, the Government should abandon its practice as a banker; that it should remit to the people and the banks the question of resumption in their own way and in their own time, and the circulation be left to the law of supply and demand. The only relation the Government should sustain to banking should be to secure these three ends: First, uniformity; second, convertibility into coin at demand; and third, absolute security to the bill-holder. Any other remedy involved delay, and possibly an increased fever for greenbacks in disregard of all consideration of morality and sound policy.

The committee rose without action on the bill.

THE DISCHARGE OF MARSH.

A statement was made by Mr. Bass, of New-York, a member of the Committee on War Department Expenditures, regarding the discharge of Marsh, the Belknap witness, and replies by Messrs. Clymer and Blackburn. [The statements are given in another column.]

The House then, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow.

PROTECTION FOR DEPOSITORS.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature which provides that when the assets of a savings bank are found to be less than its liabilities, a justice of the Superior Court, in connection with the Savings Bank Commissioner, may reduce the accounts of the depositors to such an extent as will enable the bank to continue business. For instance, in the case of the West Boston Savings Bank, the court would, under the bill proposed, have found that the assets were sufficient to pay, say, eighty cents on the dollar. It would in such a case have reduced the deposit accounts twenty per cent., and the bank would have continued business, and depositors who needed money could have obtained it. Under the present law the bank goes into the hands of receivers, involving heavy expense, which must eventually be borne by the depositors, who are also compelled to wait for months for whatever money is coming to them. The law provides that if the assets afterward realize more than was estimated, additional dividends shall be paid, so that the depositors will get all that the bank is able to pay. The bill is modeled after the New-Hampshire law of 1874, concerning which C. V. Dearborn, of Nashua, National Bank Examiner for New-Hampshire, says in a recent letter: "Our law of 1874, relating to savings banks whose assets are insufficient to meet their liabilities, is in my opinion working well for depositors, who are, in fact, the only persons interested in savings banks, save the salaried officers. Our Superior Court of Judicature, in the case of Simpson against the City Savings Bank of Nashua, are about to decide the law to be constitutional. I will only add that I deem this law to be eminently just and proper

LAW REPORTS.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "PIQUE."

AN AMENDED ANSWER ORDERED IN THE SUIT OF AUGUSTIN DALY AGAINST C. A. BYRNE.

Some interesting points in the law of libel are stated in a memorandum handed down by Judge Curtis in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday, in a suit brought by Augustin Daly against C. A. Byrne. The latter, it appears from the complaint, is the publisher and editor of the New-York *Dramatic News*, and is sued for libel, the damages being laid at $10,000. The defendant printed, on Dec. 25, 1875, a letter from a correspondent stating that Mr. Daly, though claiming to be the author of the play called "Pique," was really not so. Appended to the letter was a statement of an interview had with a gentleman, represented to be well known as a dramatic critic, who corroborated the statements in the letter and stated in addition that the play was the same as a play called "Flirtation," which had been brought to him by a lady about five years previously. After reading the play the gentleman in question advised the lady to submit it to Mr. Daly. The gentleman was then represented as stating that Mr. Daly had kept the play in his possession for four years, and finally produced it as one of his own compositions. The only new feature about the present play, he said, was the child-stealing incident. Mr. Daly, in his complaint, also alleged that the defendant had refused to print a retraction. The answer put in by the defendant alleged, in justification, the truth of the statements contained in the article complained of. The gentleman referred to in the article is said to be A. C. Wheeler. The defendant says it was a duty he owed his readers to publish what he did, which he claims comes within the line of criticism, inasmuch as Mr. Daly, by representing himself as the author of the play, made himself as open to criticism on this point as on any other. He refused to retract the alleged libel, because the communication sent him in regard to such retraction was not signed by Mr. Daly "nor decently worded." In mitigation, the defendant further alleged that the plaintiff's reputation and character as a dramatic author are and have been bad, and that the plays of "Leah," "Divorce," and "The New Leah," of which he claims the authorship, were never really written by him. Besides this the defendant claims that the play of "Pique," by whomsoever written, was pirated and plagiarized from Florence Marryat's novel *Her Lord and Master*. The defendant expressed himself as at all times willing to publish whatever Mr. Daly had to say in reference to the matter.

The matter came up for the first time in court before Judge Curtis, on a motion by the plaintiff to compel the defendant to make his answer more definite and certain. Judge Curtis says in regard to it: "The defendant, in pleading the justifications in his answer, should state the facts which show the truth of the imputations. It is insufficient to aver simply that the matters published are true. The answer should state the name of the alleged authoress, and the time when the play was delivered to the plaintiff. The facts going to establish the justification should be stated with particularity. A statement, false in itself and injurious to the subject of it, when disseminated in a public journal, although made in good faith and upon information deemed reliable, is held not to be privileged unless confined to those having an interest in the information. This the answer fails to show. The answer also fails to state facts showing that the publication complained of was a fair and legitimate criticism of the play. The defendant does not, with sufficient certainty and definiteness, state what he relies on as mitigating circumstances. He may amend his answer by making it more definite and certain, both in respect to the defenses of justification and as to the other defenses complained of by the plaintiff upon the argument of the motion."

CITY SUITS AGAINST BANKS.

THE ACTIONS AGAINST THE TENTH NATIONAL AND THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANKS.

Argument was had and decision reserved, in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, in the suits brought by the City against the Tenth National Bank and the National Broadway Bank, which grew out of the Tweed frauds, and which came up on appeal from orders granting bills of particulars to the defendants. The complaint in the suit against the Tenth National Bank was served on Aug. 12, 1874. It states that about May 2, 1870, the defendant was designated one of the depositaries of the City's money. In consideration of this the bank agreed to pay monthly four per cent. interest on the daily balances of the City's money in its possession. Large sums, it is stated, were deposited by the City between May 2, 1870, and April 30, 1873. Interest was paid on the balances until Dec. 1, 1871. Since that time it is alleged the bank has refused to pay interest on the balances in its hands, although there is a large sum of money due to the City as principal and interest. The plaintiff prays for an accounting and discovery, and for judgment for such amount as may be found due to it. The defendants moved for a bill of particulars, and after argument the court, at Special Term, ordered the plaintiff to deliver to the defendant a bill of particulars stating how much of the moneys deposited with the defendant by the plaintiff is claimed not to have been duly or properly paid out by the defendant, and further specifying the numbers, dates, amounts, drawers, countersigners, payers, and indorsers of the warrants, &c., claimed not to have been duly and properly paid out by the defendant, and which of such orders were not duly and properly signed or countersigned which are claimed not to have been paid to persons named in the warrants, &c., or to the indorsees or persons entitled to receive the money thereon. It is stated in the complaint that $11,051,608 42 in all was deposited by the City. All this money the bank claims was properly withdrawn on warrants, &c. The City claims that about $351,608 42 was unpaid. The defendants claimed that the cause of action is for money drawn against by the City, but which the latter alleges was paid to the wrong parties or improperly paid, and that they [the defendants] could not properly frame their answer without a bill of particulars. In opposition the City claimed that the action being an equitable one, being for a discovery and accounting, it was incompatible to have to furnish a bill of particulars. Again, the facts were within the defendant's knowledge. The suit against the Broadway Bank was for the recovery of $6,504,000, the balance of several millions of dollars which is alleged to have been paid out without authority to the Ring thieves. Similar points were urged on both sides. In the first suit the City was represented by Simon Sterne, and in the other by James C. Carter. Henry E. Davies and Henry H. Anderson appeared for the Tenth National Bank, and James Emott, Henry E. Davies, Lyman Tremain, and John K. Porter for the National Broadway Bank.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—In the Matter of the New-York Life Insurance Company, &c.; in the Matter of Lawrence et al.; Lauer vs. Young; Bininghausen vs. Bininghausen; Booth vs. Kitchen; Garey vs. Garey et al.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Trask.—Denied, without costs.

Dewy vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Company.—Seems to be no one consenting but the party who asks the order, and no notice to any one of the application.

Orswell vs. Ray.—Motion denied, with costs.

Rosenshein vs. Rosenshein.—Motion denied, without costs.

Manhattan Telegraph Company vs. Chester.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Andrews vs. New-York Match Company.—Order granted. Memorandum.

Napretek vs Napretek.—Proof of identity not sufficient.

Hunken et al. vs. Boorman.—See memorandum.

Van Vechten vs. Johnson et al.—Order signed.

By Judge Lawrence.

Cobb vs. Burger.—Granted.

In the Matter of the Guardian Savings Bank Institution.—As the Referee finds that there does not appear to have been a necessity for the copying, I think that the petitioner is not entitled to be paid for that out of the funds in the hands of the Receiver. In other respects the report is confirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Vanderpool vs. White et al.—Findings signed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Findings Signed.—Brown vs. Cromier et al.; Jackson et al. vs. Orgill.

Koffman vs. Schoenemann.—Decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Schuster vs. Schuster.—Reference ordered to take proof.

Funke et al. vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company.—Motion for commission granted.

Sturm vs. Williams.—Motion to open plaintiff's default granted on terms as per memorandum.

Casswell vs. Mangam et al.—Order granted and report of Referee confirmed.

Cothran et al. vs. The Hanover National Bank of New-York.—Commission ordered.

Ranald vs. Pitt.—Bond affirmed.

Daly vs. Byrne.—Motion that the answer be made more definite, &c., granted, as per memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Zeimmerman vs. Shrappert.—Motion granted, with $10 costs of motion.

Cohen vs. Freedman.—Motion denied, in case plaintiff pays $10 costs of motion.

Miller vs. Sims.—Reference ordered.

Bernstein vs. Jackson.—Answer of the defendant to be made more definite, &c.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Motion to Advance Causes Granted.—The National Toy Company vs. Dobbins; Walker vs. Lancaster; Sweeny vs. Phillips; Walker vs. Glenn; Pfaff vs. Hatton; The German Exchange Bank vs. Beckel; Ballores vs. Conner; Leiks vs. Peters.

Reed vs. Conner.—Order set aside, without costs.

Carpenter vs. Wood.—Order appointing W. J. Lacey Referee.

Mill vs. Cahill.—Motion to strike out complaint, &c., granted.

Myers vs. Passeger.—Motion for judgment granted.

Brannigan vs. Donnelly.—Motion granted.

Hilmers vs. Harteau.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Temocent vs. Powers.—Attachment ordered.

Cody vs. Farrell.—Motion denied.

Wasslee vs. Schurechburger; Metzinger vs. Welde.—Motions granted.

Simon Sinior vs. Dale.—Motion denied.

By Judge Sheridan.

Order Executed.—Dingell vs. Buckmaster; Blake vs. Frost; Buck vs. Miers.

COURT NOTES.

By a stipulation, judgment for $5,000 was entered in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday against the City, in a suit brought by Ann E. Hayes, whose husband was killed by the fall of snow from an awning.

John Schniedes was yesterday arrested and held by United States Commissioner Shields, charged with carrying on an illicit distillery. He is a brother of Arnold Schniedes, arrested on Thursday for a similar offense.

Beardslee & Cole, the attorneys for the THE TIMES in the libel suit brought by George the Count Joannes, entered judgment for costs and disbursements against the latter for $590 13 in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied the motion of the plaintiffs in the suit of the Manhattan Telegraph Company against Chester and others, wherein the former sought to stay the progress of suits brought by the latter in the Marine Court.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents obtained an injunction yesterday against Henry G. Rosebrook and others, restraining them from giving theatrical representations at the "Academy of Fun," in Broome street, until the required license fee has been paid.

In the case of Goward vs. Lacey, in which judgment was vacated within the time to appeal, and in which the order vacating the judgment was itself vacated on appeal, the General Term of the Supreme Court decides that the time within which the judgment was set aside must be excluded from the thirty days' time in which an appeal can be taken.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday struck out the amended answer of Alvan S. Southworth, Receiver of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railway Company, in the action brought against the company by George K. Sistare. The court held that he was entitled only to appear and throw himself on the mercy of the court, and not to set up anything in defense.

Simon Abrahams, the Stanton street tailor, who was brought back from California, whither he had fled after appropriating 180 coats given him to finish by Browning & Co., was yesterday discharged in the Court of General Sessions, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, having been twice tried and acquitted. Abrahams was immediately rearrested by a Deputy Sheriff on a civil suit.

A motion was made before Judge Lawrence in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to open the decree in the foreclosure suit of the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Thomas C. Fields. The motion was on behalf of William H. Florence, who was Field's bondsman, and against whom judgment was taken for about $8,000 deficiency remaining unpaid after the sale of the mortgaged premises. Decision was reserved.

Edward Mills, aged eighteen, of No. 19 Chatham street, and Charles Mink, aged twenty-nine, of No. 31 Baxter street, who on Feb. 26 attempted to dispose of sixty pairs of gaiter-uppers, intrusted to Miller by Jennie Cameron, of No. 39 Charlton street, to deliver to the owners, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and were sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to two years in the State Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday Charles Kusther, charged with breaking into the apartments of John Heines, No. 110 East Third street, and stealing therefrom clothing valued at $45, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. John Russell, who attempted to break into the premises of Phillip Valdes, No. 45 Second avenue, also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months in the State Prison.

The suit of Mortimer Hendricks against the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company was brought to a close before Judge Speir and a jury in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff sued for $15,000 on account of injuries received from an unprovoked assault by a drunken ruffian on one of the defendants' cars. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000. Five per cent. allowance was, on motion, granted to the plaintiff's counsel.

The six libel suits brought by the Messrs. Goodsell, of the *Graphic*, against THE NEW-YORK TIMES, came up before Judge Van Brunt in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on a motion by Joseph H. Choate, of counsel for the defendants, to have the suits consolidated. The motion was urged on account of its propriety, the policy of the law being to prevent a multiplicity of suits. Judge Van Brunt took the papers, reserving his decision.

John Donelly and Peter Eichert, charged with the robbery of a mail-bag dropped by a train at King's Bridge, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields again yesterday for examination. Both the defendants stated that they supposed the bag had been dropped from the train, and proposed to give it up at the first station-house they passed, but before they were able to do so they were arrested. The hearing was adjourned till Wednesday next.

Judge Curtis, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday granted a motion of the defendants in the suit of Funke against the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, providing for the examination of the notorious "Spence" Pettus. The suit is one growing out of the arms sent to Mexico several years ago by Gen. Herman Sturm. In a suit brought by Sturm against John S. Williams, agent for the American Lloyds, underwriters of the schooner S. D. Keese, on which the arms were shipped, Judge Curtis opened the default against the plaintiff.

Application was made before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday to vacate an order of arrest had against Scott A. McKenzie in a suit brought by John Leslie. Leslie, it appeared, intrusted McKenzie with $2,500, the latter agreeing by a bond to invest the same so as to bring twelve per cent. interest. Leslie suddenly became suspicious, and caused the arrest of McKenzie. Judge Donohue vacated the order of arrest on the understanding that McKenzie was to give Leslie a bond for the money bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., as it appeared that McKenzie had the money invested, and was not able to pay it back immediately.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

In the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, Thomas Pollat, indicted for having in his possession a quantity of unstamped cigars, withdrew a former plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. The case of Albert K. Jenther, indicted for opening letters, was set down for trial on Monday next. The case of Lewis Fox, indicted for fraudulent bankruptcy, was called, and the defendant not appearing, the bail was declared forfeited, and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. The case of D. K. Olney Hunter, the Rondout Post Office clerk, indicted for the robbery of a registered letter, was called and Mr. Purdy, his counsel, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the Christian name of the accused was not given in the indictment, stating it was Danforth K. Olney. Considerable argument was had upon the motion, and decision was reserved by Judge Benedict.

THE CONTROLLER SUSTAINED.

Justice Dinkel, in the Fourth District Court, yesterday dismissed the suit of John Mackay against Controller Green to compel the latter to pay the plaintiff the salary due to Justice Kelly, which was assigned to Mackay. In deciding the case Justice Dinkel said: "I am of the opinion that the bringing of the action within so short a period after the assignment, as appears from the evidence, is conclusive proof that the assignment was made for that purpose. The motion which was heretofore denied by me pro forma should be granted upon the ground and for the reasons given by defendant's counsel that such assignment to an attorney at law is in violation of the statute. Judgment is therefore rendered in favor of the defendant of dismissal with costs."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos. Involuntary Cases.	Nos.
5302—Macdonald et al. vs. Asher et al.	5381—Munson et al. vs. McCafferty et al.
5319—King et al. vs. Ettinger.	5384—Herman vs. Rosenthal.
5320—Muldaner vs. Julian.	5388—Dickerson et al. vs. Disosway et al.
5342—The Irving Nat. Bank of New-York vs. Saxten.	5390—Zabriskee et al. vs. Turner et al.
5344—Amen et al. vs. Krauskauff et al.	5403—Harding et al. vs. Scheuer et al.
5345—Ammidon vs. Schwat et al.	5404—Knight et al. vs. Taylor et al.
5358—Handy et al. vs. Sinnington.	5423—Burke vs. Harris et al.
5359—Atlantic Savings Bank et al. vs. Demahant.	5424—Collins vs. Burr.
	5429—Hulburt vs. Phillips et al.
5364—Daniels et al. vs. Degraff et al.	5429½—Carter vs. Horton.
5366—New-York Match Co. vs. Farjeon.	5430—The Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. Burshell.
5367—King et al. vs. Graham et al.	5432—Gardner et al. vs. Pike.
5371—Kieber et al. vs. Rosenheim et al.	5433—Mehrbach et al. vs. Reis.
5376—McLean vs. Weil.	

Argument cases—In the matter of Croney, Jr., &c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. W. C. C. G. 93	100 Union Mining Co. 5⅝
2075 Erie Railway... 18	800 Lake Shore...s3. 64⅞
2300 do... 17⅞	3100 do... 65
100 do... 18	1000 do...b3. 65
300 do...b3. 18	100 do... 64⅞
500 West. Union...c. 67⅞	1200 do... 64¾
900 do... 67⅞	100 do... 64⅞
850 do... 68	500 do...s60. 64¼
600 do... 68⅛	800 do... 64¾
1300 do... 68	500 do...s60. 64¼
100 do...s4. 68	1000 do... 64¾
1000 do... 67⅞	1500 do... 64⅝
500 do...s3. 67¾	100 do...s3. 64½
400 do... 67⅞	200 do...s60. 64
1000 do...s3. 67¾	500 do...s60. 63⅞
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 22¼	1300 do... 64⅜
500 do...s30. 22⅛	100 Rock Island...s3. 110⅝
500 do... 22⅜	300 do... 110⅝
300 do... 22¼	100 Kan. & Texas.b3. 13½
1000 do... 22¼	500 Michigan Central. 63⅞
800 do...s3. 22	300 do...c. 63⅞
200 do... 21⅞	200 do... 63¾
400 do... 21¾	200 do...b3. 63¾
100 do... 21⅝	200 do... 63½
2900 do... 21½	100 N. J. Central... 107
200 do...c. 21⅜	200 do... 107⅛
700 do... 21⅜	100 St. Paul Pf... 80½
500 do...s3. 21¼	200 do... 80⅜
700 do... 21⅛	100 Toledo & Wab... 3⅛
1900 do... 21	100 do... 3¼
200 do... 21⅛	100 Ohio & Miss... 21
110 Union Pacific... 68	800 do... 20⅞
20 do... 68¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...b. c. 122⅜	$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...b. c. 121½
10,000 do... 12. 122⅜	500 do... 12. 121⅜
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. 123	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 118⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65. 118⅜	50,000 do... 118½
20,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65. 118¼	10,000 do...b. c. 118⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...b. c. 119⅜	35,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg...b. c. 118⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 N. C. 6s, old, A. & O... 18	300 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 21⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 41	200 do...c. 21⅛
1,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 72¼	1000 do...s3. 21
5,000 N. Y. State B., L'n. R...b. c. 104⅝	100 do... 21
	500 do... 20⅞
1,000 Ala. 8s, '86... 32	400 do... 20¾
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 110	1200 do... 20⅝
1,000 B., C.R.& M. 1st. 50	3000 do...s3. 20½
1,000 C., B.& Q. C. 7s. 110	100 do...c. 20½
12,000 C., R.I.& P. 7s. 109½	1500 do... 20⅝
1,000 Leh. & W.B.C. 97	1500 do...s3. 20¼
8,000 Am. D.I.Co. 7s. 105½	2400 do... 20⅜
6,000 Long Dock bs. 106¼	1100 do... 20½
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 105⅛	1400 do... 20⅝
5,000 do... 105½	1000 do... 20⅛
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. 92⅞	1000 do... 20⅜
1,000 do... 93	100 do... 20⅛
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 79	800 do... 20¾
14,000 U. P. 7s L. G. 103¾	600 do... 20⅝
1,000 U. Pacific S. F. 92⅞	1200 do... 20½
9,000 do... 92½	100 C., M.& St. P.b.c.s3. 43¼
1,000 R., W.& O. C. 1st. 96	200 do... 43⅝
2,000 Tol., P.& W. 1st, W. Div... 83	500 do... 43½
	500 C., M.& St. P. Pf.b.c. 80⅜
	700 Erie Railway.b.c. 18
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div... 73¾	500 do... 18⅛
	1100 do... 18¼
2,000 do... 73	800 do...b3. 18⅜
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d... 68	2700 do... 18¼
5,000 T. & W. C. C... 51	700 do... 18⅝
10,000 W.U.T.C. 1900. 98⅞	2100 do... 18½
1,000 do... 99	600 do...c. 18½
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 92⅝	2800 do... 18⅝
3,000 Canada So. 1st, with Int. C. 69	100 do...s60. 18⅝
	200 do...b3. 18¾
6,000 D.& H.R.B., '94. 113¾	700 do... 18⅝
6,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div... 102¼	1200 do... 18¾
	1300 do... 18⅞
10 Bk of Commerce. 115½	2500 do... 19
93 Ninth Nat. Bk... 80	100 Chi. & Alt.b.c.b3. 104
7 Fourth Nat. Bk... 85¼	100 do... 104
5 do... 85	40 Mor. & Es...b. c. 105¼
10 do...b. c. 85½	100 M., K. & T...b.c. 13¼
100 Mich. C...b. c. b3. 63⅝	100 St. L., I.M.&S.b.c. 26¼
500 do... 63¾	50 do... 26
300 do...s3. 63⅝	1000 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 64¼
20 American Ex. b. c. 63	200 do...s60. 63⅝
300 Union Pacific.b. c. 68	300 do... 64⅜
100 C. & P. G'ta...b. c. 96	700 do... 64½
200 W. U. Tel.b. c.b3. 67⅞	2500 do...s60. 64
5 do... 67½	500 do...s3. 64⅜
800 do... 67⅞	2000 do... 64½
100 do...c. 68	1700 do... 64⅝
200 do...b3. 68	1700 do... 64¾
700 do... 67⅞	600 do...s60. 64¼
700 do... 68	2400 do... 64⅞
150 do... 68⅛	600 do...s3. 64¾
60 do... 68¼	600 do...b3. 64⅞
1300 do... 68⅜	300 do...s3. 64⅞
800 do...c. 68⅜	4300 do... 65
500 do...s3. 68⅜	500 do... 65⅛
6 do... 67⅞	2500 do... 65¼
600 do... 68	400 do... 65⅜
200 do...c. 68⅛	100 P. R. of Mo...b. c. 13½
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 65	100 Ohio & Miss...c. 20¾
10 Chic. & R. I.b. c. 110⅞	100 do... 20⅞
100 do... 110⅝	100 do...b3. 21
300 do... 110¾	10 Ohio & M. Pf.b.c. 40
300 do... 110⅞	15 do... 40½
100 do...c. 110⅞	100 C. & N. W..b. c.b3. 43½
1000 do... 111	100 do... 43⅜
300 S.L.K.C.&N.Pf.b.c. 31	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68... 123⅛	1000 Erie R'way...b3. 19
20,000 do... 123¼	800 do... 19⅛
1,000 P. of Mo. 1st... 91½	500 do... 19¼
10,000 H. & C. M. 1st. 84	400 do... 19⅜
2,000 Ill. & S. I. 1st. 65	200 do...c. 19⅜
10,000 Mo., K.& T.S.F. 60¾	700 do... 19¼
100 Canton... 43	200 do...s3. 19¼
1200 Western Union. 68½	1400 do...b3. 19¼
1000 do... 68⅝	1100 do... 19⅛
1300 do... 68¼	700 do... 19¼
200 do...b3. 68¼	800 do...b3. 19⅜
200 Michigan Central. 63¾	1000 do... 19⅛
300 do... 64	500 do... 19⅛
500 do... 63⅞	900 do...b3. 19¼
200 do... 63¾	1400 do... 19⅜
50 N. J. Central... 107	100 Union Pacific... 67¾
5 do... 107¼	100 North-western... 43½
600 Pacific Mail...b3. 20½	700 do... 43⅝
200 do... 20⅝	100 do... 43¾
200 do... 20¾	500 Ohio & Miss... 21⅛
100 do... 20⅞	12 C., C., C. & Ind... 55
100 do... 21¼	100 do... 54½
200 do... 21⅛	100 do... 54⅝
700 do...s3. 21	300 do... 54
100 do... 20⅞	400 Rock Island... 110⅞
400 do... 21	30 do... 111
200 do...s3. 20¾	600 St. Paul... 43⅝
300 do...b3. 21	200 do... 43¾
200 do... 20⅞	400 do... 43⅞
1100 Lake Shore...c. 65⅜	1000 do...b3. 44
1300 do... 65½	200 St. Paul Pf...b3... 80⅝
2400 do... 65⅜	100 do... 80¾
2100 do... 65¼	100 do...b3. 80¾
300 do... 65⅜	100 do...b3. 80½
800 do...s3. 65¼	100 do... 80⅜
300 do...b3. 65⅜	1800 New-Jersey So... 1
400 do... 65¼	40 Kansas & Texas. 13½
900 do... 65⅛	100 St. Louis & Iron M. 26½
700 do...s3. 65	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new... 119⅜	$35,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67...b3. 121⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67... 121⅛	25,000 U. S. 10-40, R... 118⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div... 102¼	900 Erie R'way.b.c.b3. 19⅜
1,000 do... 102½	200 do...s3. 19½
500 Mor. & Es. 1st. 118	1100 do... 19⅜
2,000 Chi., B.& Q. 7s. 110	1600 do... 19½
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st. 105⅞	600 do... 19¼
7,000 C. P. 7s, L. G. 103⅞	300 do...b3. 19⅝
4,000 Tol.& Wab. 2d. 68½	1600 do... 19⅜
5,000 W.U.Tel.Con., 1900... 99½	1000 do...b3. 19¾
	2900 do... 19⅜
	700 do... 19⅝
5,000 do... 99⅝	1100 do... 19½
100 Am. Dist. Tel.b.c. 25¾	200 do... 19⅝
25 do... 30	200 do...b3. 19¾
100 do...c. 28	2200 do... 19⅞
200 do... 28	3700 do... 20
800 West. U. Tel.b.c. 68⅛	25 Cleve. & P. guar.. 96½
300 do... 68¼	200 Chic. & N. W.b.c... 43½
100 N. Y. C. & H.R.c.c. 116¼	900 do... 43¾
1100 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 20¾	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.c. 65⅛
400 do... 21⅛	200 C., C., C. & I... 54
700 do... 21¼	200 do...b.c. 53⅛
200 do...c. 21⅛	100 Illinois Central.. 102¾
100 do... 21	100 Chic. & R. I...b.c. 110⅞
200 do... 21⅛	200 do...s3. 110¾
600 do... 21¼	100 Chi., M.&St.P.b.c. 43⅞
300 Mich. Cen...b.c. 63⅞	200 do... 43¾
100 do... 63¾	100 do...s3. 43¾
300 Union Pacific.b.c. 67¾	300 C., M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 80¾
100 do... 68	100 do... 80⅝
1600 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 65	400 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 18½
200 do...s3. 65	100 D.&Sioux C'y.b.c. 75½
800 do...b3. 65⅛	100 Mo., Kan. & T.b.c. 13¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s... 72⅜	200 Michigan Central. 63¾
5,000 North-w'n Con. 104¼	200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 116⅜
	200 do... 116¾
7,000 E.T., V.&G. 1st. 90	100 do... 116⅞
46,000 W. U. T. Coup., 1900... 100	200 Union Pacific... 68
	50 Illinois Central.. 102¾
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 92¾	50 do... 102⅞
2,000 Tol. & W. C. C. 50	50 do... 103
400 Western Union... 68⅜	300 North-west. Pref. 65⅜
700 do...b3. 68½	100 do...b3. 65½
200 do... 68⅜	300 Lake Shore...s3. 65⅛
300 do... 68½	200 do...b3. 65¼
100 do... 68⅝	700 do... 65⅜
800 do... 68½	300 do...b3. 65⅜
500 do...s3. 68⅜	800 do...s3. 65⅜
300 do...b3. 68½	800 do... 65⅜
100 do...s3. 68½	9400 do... 65½
700 do... 68½	1500 do... 65⅝
600 do... 68⅝	800 do... 65½
50 do... 68½	500 St. Paul... 43⅞
100 Pacific Mail... 21⅛	500 do...b3. 44
100 do... 21	100 do... 44
700 do... 20⅞	100 St. Paul Pref... 80¾
1100 do... 20¾	500 do...b3. 80⅞
900 do... 20⅝	200 do... 81
200 do...b3. 20⅜	200 do... 81⅛
300 do...s3. 20⅝	100 do...b15. 81½
500 do... 20¾	100 do... 81⅝
600 do... 20⅝	100 do... 81¼
200 do...b30. 20⅝	300 Toledo & Wab... 3⅛
500 do... 20⅝	100 Ohio & Miss... 21⅛
1100 Erie Railway... 20	700 do... 21¼
8300 do... 20⅛	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf. 31
100 do...b3. 20¼	200 C., C. & I. C... 4⅝
800 do... 20½	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b60. 13½
400 do...b3. 20⅛	100 do...b3. 13¾
800 do... 20	200 do... 13⅞
500 do...s30. 20	100 do...s3. 13¾
2300 do... 20⅛	50 do... 14
800 do...b3. 20⅛	200 Kansas & Texas.. 13¼
800 do...b3. 20¼	100 Consol. Coal... 43

FRIDAY, March 10—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange to-day, Erie, which has for some time been almost completely neglected, and the fluctuations in which were nearly fractional, loomed suddenly into prominence and realized the sanguine prophecies with which the bull speculators in the stock have been recently flooding the street, by advancing 2 ₱ cent. The improvement was attributed to various causes, among others reports that negotiations were in progress which would possibly eventuate in an amicable understanding between the English bondholders and the American stockholders, and that the Erie Company had made an arrangement with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company which would enable the former to lay a third rail, to be used chiefly in the coal-carrying trade. How much of the improvement was attributable to matched orders must be left to conjecture, but, unless the Street is altogether astray, it was quite a considerable share. The late buoyancy in Pacific Mail was lamentably conspicuous by its absence, the price, under a heavy pressure to sell, drooping from 22⅜ to 20¼, and closing at a merely fractional recovery. Lake Shore, after an early decline to 64¼, advanced to 65⅝, the closing quotation. Western Union ranged between 68⅝ and 67¾, and closed at the highest point of the day. The Granger stocks were strong and higher. Ohio and Mississippi was weak early in the day, and declined to 20¾, but afterward recovered, closing at 21¼. Investment shares were quiet and steady. The transactions of the day amounted to 217,000 shares, Erie figuring for 63,000, Lake Shore for 60,000, Pacific Mail for 42,000, and Western Union for 22,000 shares.

There is no change to report in the money market, and borrowers on call to-day supplied their requirements at 2½@3½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4½@6 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington to-day for redemption was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market steady for consols and firmer for United States bonds, the latter showing an advance of ⅜@½ ₱ cent. for 1867s and ¼ ₱ cent. for 10-40s. The former closed at 108 and the latter at 106. Erie common rose to 16¼, while the preferred fell off to 28. The increase in specie by the Imperial Bank of Germany during the past week was 417,000 marks. The sterling exchange market was firm and prime bankers' bills on London sold at $4 85¾ for long and at $4 89½ for sight. These rates hardly admit of exports of specie, and we heard of no engagements for to-morrow's European steamers. Gold opened at 114½ and shortly after declined to 114⅜. In the afternoon a firmer tone prevailed and the price advanced to 114⅝, although the dealings were not large. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3½ ₱ cent. interest for carrying to flat.

Government bonds were firm in tone and generally held at slightly higher prices. The advance at London had a strengthening influence on the market. Railroad bonds were firm on a moderate degree of activity. The market ruled firm and prices were well sustained except for the Toledo and Wabash issues, which yielded 1@2 ₱ cent., probably on sales to realize profits. State Bonds were quiet and steady.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $2,972,051, and the amount marketed $3,120,494. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $23,839,009, and the total amount marketed $23,612,193.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1876.

Gold receipts	$258,900 00
Gold payments	187,371 93
Gold balance	44,070,566 49
Currency receipts	505,991 34
Currency payments	522,741 52
Currency balance	35,713,517 52
Customs	252,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 10.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	114⅛	114⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅜	121½
Bills on London	$4 85¾	$4 85¾
New-York Central	116⅛	116¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾
Pacific Mail	22¼	20⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43½	44
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	80⅜	81¼
Lake Shore	65	65⅝
Chicago and North-western	43½	43¾
Chicago and North-western Pref.	65	65½
Western Union	68	68⅝
Union Pacific	68⅜	68
Toledo and Wabash	3⅛	3⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	118	118⅜
New-Jersey Central	106⅞	106¾
Panama	135½	135½
Erie	18⅛	20¼
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅛	21¼
C., C. & Indiana Central	4¾	4⅝
Harlem	143½	143½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18¾	18½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	28½	29
Michigan Central	63½	63¾
Illinois Central	102¾	102¾
Missouri Pacific	14	13⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116⅞	116¼	600
Erie	20¼	17⅞	63,075
Lake Shore	65⅝	64¼	60,100
Wabash	3¼	3⅛	500
North-western	43¾	43⅛	2,900
North-western Preferred	65½	64⅞	600
Rock Island	111	110⅝	2,939
Milwaukee & St. Paul	44	43¼	4,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	81⅜	80⅜	3,100
Pittsburg	96	96	100
C., C., C. & I.	54½	53⅛	100
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	106⅞	900
Michigan Central	64	63½	3,900
Illinois Central	102¾	102¾	200
Union Pacific	68¼	67¾	1,930
Iron Mountain	26½	26¼	250
C., C. & Ind. Central	4⅝	4⅝	500
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18½	18½	400
Dubuque & Sioux City	75½	75½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	21¼	20¾	2,500
Missouri Pacific	13⅞	13½	600
Canton	43	43	100
Western Union	68⅝	67¾	21,300
Consolidation Coal	43	43	100
Pacific Mail	22⅜	20¼	42,200
St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.	31	31	400
Kansas & Texas	13½	13¼	500
American District Telegraph	28	25¾	450
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	1,800
Total sales			216,985

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	126¾	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅜	122½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118¼	118½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118¼	118½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅜	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	119⅜	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅝	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121½	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123⅛	123⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123⅛	123⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¾	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅛	118¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅝	118⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $144,000 for interest, and $437,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$21,984,000
Gold balances	708,800
Currency balances	821,749

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$59,149,534
Currency balances	2,903,819
Gold exchanges	5,015,607
Gold balances	767,769

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 43	H. & St. Jo. due '86. 103¼
A. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss.. 15	H. & St. Jo. due '87.. 104
A. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 15	N. Y. Reg. B. L... 104⅝
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 15	N. Y. Coup. B. L... 104⅝
A. 7s, M. O. & R. R. 15	N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1891. 120
Connecticut 6s... 105	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17½
Georgia 7s, in... 101	N.C. N.C. R. J. & J. 55
Indiana 5s... 102	N.C.N.C. R. A. & O. 55
Illinois coup. 6s, '77. 102	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J&J 43
Illinois coup. 6s, '79. 102	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O 43
Illinois War Loan.. 102	N.C.Fund.Act, 1866.. 11
Kentucky 6s... 102¾	N.C.Spe.Tax, class 2. 2¾
Louisiana 6s... 44	N.C.Spe.Tax. class 3. 2½
Louisiana, new bds. 44	South Carolina 6s.... 35
La. 6s, New Fl. D... 44	S. C. 6s, J. & J... 35
Louisiana 7s, Pen... 44	S. C. 6s, A. & O... 35
Louisiana 6s, L. bds. 44	S. C. Fund. Act, 1866. 34
Louisiana 8s, L. bds. 38	S. C. LandC, '89, J.&J. 40
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 44	S. C. LandC. '89, A.&O 40
Louisiana 8s, of 1910. 11	S. C. 7s, of 1888... 36
Michigan 6s, '78-9... 102	Tennessee 6s, old... 42
Michigan 6s, 1883... 105	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 40¾
Mich. 7s, due in '90. 108	Tenn. 6s, new series. 40¾
Mo. 6s, due in '76... 101½	Virginia 6s, old... 33
Mo. 6s, due in '77... 101½	Va. 6s, new bds, '66. 35
Mo. 6s, due in '78... 102½	Va. 6s, new bds, '67. 35
Mo. 6s, due in '79... 102½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup. 63
Mo. 6s, due in '80... 103	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series. 37½
Fund. bds. due '94-5. 103	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 8⅞
L. bds. due '81 to '91 in. 103	Dist. Col. 3-65s, 1924. 72

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 2d bs.. 110	Buff. & Erie new bds. 106
Albany & Sus. 3d bs... 101	Buff. & State Line 7s. 103
Boston, H.& Erie 1st. 21⅝	Kalam. & W. P. 1st. 92½
B., H. & Erie gtd... 24½	Lake Shore Div. bds. 105
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st... 35	Lake Sh. Cons. C. 1st. 106
Ches. & Ohio 6s, exC. 33	Lake Sh. Cons. R. 1st. 105
Chic. & Alton 1st... 116	Lake Sh. Cons. C. 2d. 99
Chi. & Alton income. 107	Lake Sh. Cons. R. 2d. 99
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st... 102	Mich. C. Cons. 7s, 1902. 105⅝
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s. 109¾	Mich. C. 1st 8s '82 S.F. 114
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s... 109¼	N. J. Southern 1st 7s. 21
C., R.I.& P.S.F.i.6s '95 98¼	N. Y. Central 6s '83. 105½
Cent. of N. J. 1st n... 114½	N. Y. Central 6s '87. 105¼
Cent. of N. J. 1st con. 111¾	N. Y. Central 6s R.E. 103
Cent. of N. J. conv... 109	N. Y. C. 6s Subscr'n. 103
L. & W. B. con., gtd... 97	N. Y. Central 7s '76. 101¼
Am. Dock & Imp bs. 105⅜	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.. 122¾
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P.D. 116	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R. 118
M. & S. P. 2d 7 3-10 P.D. 98	Harlem 1st 7s C... 120
M. & St. P. 1st La C.D. 102	North Missouri 1st... 91⅞
M.&St.P. 1st I.&M.D. 84½	Ohio & Miss. Con. S.F. 98½
M.&St.P. 1st C. & M. 98½	Ohio & Miss. Cons... 98
M. & St. P. C. S. F... 89	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons. 78⅞
C. & N. W. S. F.... 106½	Central Pac. G. B... 108¾
C. & N. W. Int. bds. 105	C. Pac., St. J. Branch. 97½
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 104¼	C. Pac., Land Gt. bds. 99
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 95	Western Pacific bds. 101
C. & N. W. 1st... 103	Union Pac. 1st bds. 105¾
C. & N. W. C. G. B. 93¼	U. Pac. Land Gt. 7s. 103¾
C. & N. W. R. G. B. 92½	Union Pacific S. F... 92½
Galena & Chi. Ex... 105	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 90
Peninsula 1st, Con... 100½	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 76
Chicago & Mil. 1st... 100	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st. 116
Win & St. Peters 1st. 85	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3d. 105
C.,C.,C.&I. 1st. 7s, SF. 111½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.. 103½
C., C., C. & I. C. B... 100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 53⅞
Morris & Essex 1st. 116¾	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d. 17
Morris & Essex 2d... 108½	Rome, W.& Og.C. 1st. 95⅞
M. & E. bds., 1900... 104½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 101½
M. & E. Construct'n. 102½	Alton & T. H. 1st... 106
M. & E. 7s of '71... 109½	Alton & T. H. 2d P. 92
M. & E. 1st, Con. G. 108¼	Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 73½
Erie 1st, Extended.. 110	B. & So. Ill. 1st 8's... 92
Erie 2d, 7s, '79... 102¼	Tol., P.& W. 1st, E.D. 87
Erie 3d, 7s, '83... 102	Tol., P.& W. 1st, W.D. 83
Erie 4th, 7s, '80... 103½	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d... 47
Erie 5th, 7s, '88... 105	Tol., Peo. & W., C. 7s. 45
Long Dock Bonds... 106	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.. 92½
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90	T.& W. 1st, St.L.Div.. 73
H. & St. Jo, 8s, Con. 77½	Tol. & Wab. 2d... 68½
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st. 87½	Tol. & Wab.Con.Con. 50½
I., Bloom. & W. 1st. 35	Han. & Naples 1st... 50
I., Bloom. & W. 2d. 11½	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 92
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.. 104¼	Gt. Western 2d, '93. 68
M.S.& N.I. S.F. 7p.c. 109	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 60
Cleve. & Tol. S. F... 107¼	Lat., Bl'n & Miss. 1st. 65
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds. 105½	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 83
C., P. & Ash. O. bds. 104	West. U. B., 1900 C. 99
C., P. & Ash. N. bds. 105	West. U. B., 1900 R. 98½
Det., M. & Tol. bds. 100¾	

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Ex'ge... 114	Imp. & Traders'... 190
Butchers' & Dro'rs'. 135	Mercantile... 104
Central National... 99	Merchants'... 118
City... 301	Metropolitan... 127
Continental... 81	New-York... 127
Corn Exchange... 132	Ninth National... 80
First National... 200	Park... 125
Fourth National... 85¼	Phenix... 94½
Fulton... 150	Republic... 80
Gallatin National... 130	State of New-York. 105
German American... 76	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	..
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
United Companies of New-Jersey	143¼	143½
Pennsylvania Railroad	57	57⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	21⅜
Northern Central Railroad	40	40⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	106⅛	106¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 10, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks... 34	Lard-oil, bbls... 60
Beans, bbls... 626	Leather, sides... 10,483
Bees-wax, pks... 1	Dressed Hogs, No... 225
Copper, bbls... 78	Oil-cake, pks... 558
Cotton, bales... 986	Pea-nuts, bags... 229
C. S. Meal, bags... 320	Pork, pks... 587
Dried Fruit, pks... 24	Beef, pks... 410
Eggs, bbls... 2,635	Lard, tcs... 1,322
Flour, bbls... 11,083	Cut-meats, pks... 2,024
Wheat, bushels... 40,468	Butter, pks... 1,892
Corn, bushels... 67,160	Cheese, pks... 1,339
Oats, bushels... 42,527	Resin, bbls... 139
Barley, bushels... 5,000	Starch, pks... 1,335
Malt, bushels... 1,250	Stearine, pks... 50
Peas, bushels... 1,250	Skins, bales... 5
Corn-meal, bbls... 130	Tea, pks... 54
Corn-meal, bags... 1,059	Tallow, pks... 200
Grass-seed, bags... 834	Tobacco, hhds... 288
Grease, pks... 11	Tobacco, pks... 977
Hops, bales... 322	Whisky, bbls... 339
Hides, bdls... 63	Wool, bales... 31
Lead, pigs... 758	

COFFEE—Rio has been more active and quoted steadier on the basis of yesterday's figures. Sales here, 2,764 bags by the J. L. Prendergast, at 16⅝c.@17½c., gold; 3,500 bags by the Belle of Devon; 7,000 bags by the Rocky Glen, and 2,000 bags by the Ceres, (a resale,) on private terms....And at Baltimore, 698 bags by the Gamaliel, at 16¾c., gold. Other kinds quiet within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate demand for early delivery, but has been held with firmness.... Ordinary quoted at 9 3-16c.; Low Middling at 11 15-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12 15-16c. ₱ lb.... Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,212 bales, (of which 433 bales were on last evening,) including 250 bales to shippers, 612 bales to spinners, and 350 bales to speculators. Of the sales, 300 bales were to arrive....And for forward delivery, a fair movement has been reported at stronger rates, closing firmly ....Sales have been reported since our last of 18,600 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were on last evening, and 15,400 bales to-day,) with 800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13c.; April, 13⅛c.; May, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; June, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; July, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; August, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 3-32c.@⅛c. ₱ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 986 bales, and at the shipping ports were 10,180 bales, against 12,684 bales same day last week, and for the whole week, 78,018 bales, against 86,346 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,556,754 bales, against 3,043,812 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 35,641 bales; to the Continent, 33,306 bales; stock in New-York, 177,229 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 765,823 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Low Middling	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling	12¾	12⅞	12 15-16	12 15-16
Good Middling	13¼	13⅜	13½	13½
Strict Good Mid.	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	14	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary... 9 5-16	Low Middling... 10 15-16
Strict Good Ord... 10 7-16	Middling... 11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active and quoted rather firmer as to values, especially in the instances of shipping grades, which have been attracting most attention....Sales have been reported since our last of 18,150 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 65@$6, chiefly at $4 75@$5 25; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4@$4 50, chiefly at $4 15@$4 30; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $5@$5 10; choice to fancy do., $5 10@$5 60; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 65@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10 for small lots and lines, and trade and family extras within our previous range. Included in the sales have been 9,900 bbls. shipping stock, mostly Western Shipping Extras, City Mill extras, and Minnesota do., on the basis of our quotations. ....Southern Flour steady and in moderate request; quotations as before. Sales, 1,200 bbls....Rye Flour firm, with sales of 325 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 10 for good to very choice Superfine, the latter an extreme....Corn-meal in limited demand and quoted weak; sales equal to 550 bbls., in lots, part low grade Western, within the previous range.

FRUIT—An active inquiry has been noted for Turkey Prunes, which closed stronger. Market otherwise comparatively quiet and weak as to values. Sales 600 cks. Turkey Prunes at 5¼c.@5⅜c., closing at 5⅜c.@5½c.; 1,400 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 45@$2 50; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 75@$3 15; 1,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, 10½c.@10⅝c.; 500 bbls. Currants, 6¾c.@6⅞c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more freely dealt in to-day, chiefly by export buyers, and has been quoted stronger in price, decidedly so in the instance of the low grades, which have been most sought after. Strictly prime to choice Spring, held above the views of purchasers, and not remarkably active. Winter Wheat quiet at essentially unchanged quotations; best samples offered very sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 196,000 bushels, including No. 1 Minnesota Spring (about prime) at $1 35, in store; No. 1 do., sprouted, at $1 28@$1 29, in store and afloat; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car lots, at $1 24@$1 25, (with $1 24 reported as bid for lines or boat-loads, of fresh receipts afloat, and $1 24 bid for Fall inspection, in store;) No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, (of fresh receipt,) at $1 11@$1 12, afloat; Rejected Spring at $1 03@$1 08; Ungraded Spring at $1 05@$1 20; No. 1 White Canada, (7,400 bushels,) in bond, at $1 36; and Red, Amber, and White Wheat within the previous range....Corn has been in less demand for early delivery, for export, as well as for home use, and has been quoted rather weak in price, particularly in the instances of other than prime, dry samples....Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 62¾c.@63c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 62½c. (in part) for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 61½c.@63½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, afloat, the latter for prime dry Kansas; 61½c.@61¾c. for steamer qualities do., (in which transactions were light;) 58c.@58½c., mainly at 58c.@58½c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 61c. for do., do., (last week's inspection;) 63c.@63½c. for Yellow Western, car lots; 61c.@61½c. (nominally) for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 63¾c. for new Yellow Southern; 64c. for White Southern, (5,700 bushels,) for export; 58c.@63¼c. for new Yellow Jersey; the inside price for damp from cars....And for forward delivery business has been more active, but at somewhat easier rates....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at 63c.; Mixed Western, do., do., April option, at 63½c....Sales reported of 20,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, at 63c.; 30,000 bushels do., April, at 63½c.; 10,000 bushels new Mixed Western, March option, (in settlement of contract,) at 62¾c....Steamer Mixed Western, New-York inspection, quoted for March, at 61¾c., asked, and 61c. bid; and for April at 62½c. asked....Rye firm but quiet; sales reported of 1,200 bushels Pennsylvania, from dock, at 82c.@83c.; and a small lot of State, from dock, at 85c., with this price bid for full lots for export....Barley dull at about previous figures; 4,000 bushels stained two-rowed State, reported sold at 72½c., in store, with 80c. bid for prime....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat, without further moment of importance....Oats have been moderately sought after, with prices quoted a shade easier; sales have been reported of 43,000 bushels, at 45c.@47½c. for Mixed State, mainly at 46½c.@47½c., afloat, the latter for about prime; 44c.@47½c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western, car-lots; 43½c.@44c., mostly at 43c. for New-York No. 3; 46½c. (asked) for New-York No. 2; 46½c.@47c. (nominally) for New-York Light Mixed; 48c.@52c. for White Western and State, mainly at 48c.@50c. for State, car lots....Feed has been in fairly active request, and has been quoted quite firm....We quote the range from $18@$23, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$19 for (about 225 tons) 40 to 60 lb., $20 50@$21 for 100 lb., and up to $23 for Rye Feed ₱ ton. ....Bale Hay quoted firm, with shipping qualities in good demand, mostly for coastwise ports....Straw unchanged....Clover-seed firm and in fair demand to-day, with sales reported since our last of 650 bags Canada (part to arrive) at 14¼c.@14½c.; 270 bags choice State at 15c., and 86 bags about prime at 14¾c., and 400 bags Pennsylvania at 14½c. ₱ lb....Other Seeds inactive within the old range as to values.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in fair request, and desirable invoices have been held with confidence.... New crop Muscovado, 50 test, quoted at 33c. Sales have been made of 200 hhds., 24 tcs., and 11 bbls. new crop Mayaguez, and 32 hhds. new crop St. John, for trade purposes, on private terms; about 300 hhds. Havana also on private terms; with other transactions rumored, but without confirmation....The jobbing trade in foreign has been very moderate within the previous range....And in New-Orleans, a somewhat freer movement has been reported without further important alterations as to values; sales, 311 bbls., in lots, at from 45c.@58c. for fair to choice, and 60c. for fancy....Syrups quiet at about former figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull to-day on the basis of $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained ₱ 280 lb. ....Tar very quiet at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in moderate request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 39c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 90 bbls.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, Menhaden, Red, and Olive Oils have been very quiet at about former figures. A moderate jobbing movement has been reported in Linseed at firmer prices, and in Palm, Lard, and Tanners' Oils at about steady rates. Cotton-seed Oil has been inactive and somewhat depressed as to values....We quote: Crude Whale, 63c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Bleached do., 73c.@78c.; Crude Sperm, $1 55; Unbleached Sperm, $1 82½@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 90; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 08 for very good to prime, and 82½c.@97½c. for No. 1, and 70c.@77½c. for No. 2; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 65c.@67c.; Linseed-oil, 58c.@60c., in cks. and bbls., Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 48c.@50c.; Bleached do., 53c.@55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 50c.; Yellow do., 57½c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 59c.@62c., and White, 62½c.@65c.; Paraffine, 23c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.@9¼c., as to quality and color; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@90c.; Cod, 52½c.@60c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 15; Mustard-seed Oil, 80c.@85c.; Rapeseed Oil, $1 10@$1 15; Cocoa-nut, 11c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 48c.@51c.; Lubricating Oil, 25c.@35c....At a meeting of Philadelphia and Western manufacturers of Linseed-oil, held at Chicago yesterday, it was agreed to advance the price of Linseed-oil throughout the West to 58c.@60c., and this tended to strengthen values here.

PETROLEUM—Crude inactive; quoted for early delivery at 8⅝c. in bulk and 11⅜c. in shipping order.... Refined has been quiet, but held firmly; quoted for early delivery, at the close, 14c.@14½c. Sales here, 2,000 bbls. at 14c....Refined, in cases, 18¼c.@20c.... Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅞c.@14c. Sales, 1,000 bbls. at 13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 13⅞c.@14c.

PROVISIONS—A fair demand has been noted for Pork for early delivery, mostly for shipment, at, however, somewhat easier figures....Sales have been reported of 745 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 90@$23 for inspected and $22 75 for (100 bbls.) uninspected.... Prime Mess in request; quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, $19@$19 25 ₱ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms; 160 bbls. Extra Prime at $19, and 71 bbls. Family Mess at $22 50....And for forward delivery, trade dull; Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 87½; April, $22 95@$23; May, $23 15; June, $23 30, and July at $23 40@$23 45 ₱ bbl....Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., March, at $22 87½; and 500 bbls., April, at $22 95@$23 05 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with City quoted at 10⅝c....Western Hogs at 9¾c.@10c. (as to condition.)....Cut-meats have been quoted steadier, with Bellies wanted; other kinds quiet....Sales of 65,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, (in good part recently, but not previously made public,) within the range of 12¼c.@13¾c. for 15 to 9 lb. average; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, at former quotations....Bacon quoted as in our last, but without further sales of importance reported....Western Steam Lard less active for early delivery, but without change of moment as to values. Export purchases here lighter.... Of Western steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 150 tcs. prime at $13 65@$13 67½, quoted at the close at $13 62½@$13 65, with choice at $13 70@$13 75....And Western Kettle quoted at 14c.@14¼c....And for forward delivery business has been on a restricted scale, and values have been quoted easier....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 60@$13 62½; April, $13 67½; May, $13 87½; June, $14, and July, $14 10....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,000 tcs., April option, at $13 67½@$13 70; 1,750 tcs., May, at $13 85@$13 90; 2,500 tcs., June, at $14@$14 02½; 250 tcs., July, at $14 12½.... ....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in less demand at weaker prices; quoted at $13 50@$13 62½. Sales, 109 tcs....Refined Lard has been in moderate request; quoted for the Continent at the close at 13¾c. and for the West Indies at 13c.@13¼c....Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent at $13 75....And for Chicago delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, for the Liverpool market, at $13 25....Beef unchanged; sales, 150 bbls. And of Beef Hams, 75 bbls., at previous quotations....Really desirable grades of both State and Western Butter meet with a comparatively prompt sale at firm prices. Medium and low grades rather quiet....We quote at from 22c.@34c. for ordinary to choice State; 34c.@40c. for choice to very fancy do., (selections;) 16c.@30c. for poor to very choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy in small lots; 17c.@26c. for poor to very choice rolls....A fair inquiry prevails for Cheese, mostly for the finer qualities, on export account, at firm prices, with much confidence apparent on the part of holders of really fine to very choice makes....We quote on the basis of from 11½c.@14¼c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do. ....Fresh Eggs have been in rather more request, and quoted at from 14½c.@17½c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 15c.@16c....Tallow quiet, with sales reported of 130,000 lb. good to strictly prime at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. And 70 bbls. on private terms. ....Stearine inactive, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., scarce and quoted at 14¼c.@14½c.; do., for April delivery, at 14¾c.; choice City at 14½c. Sales, 21 tcs. Western off grade at 12½c....And of Grease, 115 tcs. sold at 8¾c.@11c. ₱ lb....Of Oil-cake, 50 tons Western sold at $40, currency....And of Carolina Rice, 65 tcs., in lots, at from $5 75@$7 ₱ 100 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining; sales to-day, 1,464 hhds. and 1,011 bxs., including 933 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; 1,011 boxes do. at 8⅝c.; 468 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅝c., and 53 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅛c. ₱ lb....Refined, as last quoted, on a fairly active business.

TOBACCO—The market has been comparatively steady on the basis of the recently-modified prices. The inquiry has been fair for suitable qualities, in good part for export, especially for old crop. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 5c.@15½c.; 100 cases Sundries, Seed Leaf, 7c.@25c.; 200 cases New-England, 1873, Seed Leaf, and 100 cases New-England, 1874, Seed Leaf, on private terms; 54 cases New-York, 1873, at 6½c.; 58 cases Ohio, 1873, part at 8½c.; 93 cases Illinois, 1873, 7½c.; 22 cases Wisconsin frosted, 1875, 3c.; 27 cases Florida, 1875, 12½c.; 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted up, $1 09½; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter has been more sought after, with rates quoted somewhat stronger. The offerings of Provisions, Flour, and other general cargo have been moderate, with rates ruling as before. Tonnage for Petroleum was quoted firm and in light supply, but quiet. Market otherwise without important changes....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 200 pks. Merchandise at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton, measurement; and by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 7d. ₱ 60 lb., and 16,000 bushels at 7d. for Corn, or 7½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 1,200 pks. Provisions, mainly at 30s.; and (of through freight) 1,800 pks. do. at about late quotations....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted nominally at the close at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., with no room available for prompt use....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel....For Londonderry, a British bark, 751 tons, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 308 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d.; a Norwegian brig, 297 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do., at 6s. 9d.; an Austrian bark, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do., at 6s. 9d.; a British bark, 456 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For the United Kingdom direct, an American ship, 1,029 tons, with Cotton, from Norfolk, at 29s. ₱ ton, net....For Havre or Antwerp, an American bark, 405 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 200 rolls Leather at $1 30 ₱ 100 lb., and 150 bxs. Bacon (of through freight from the West) at 85c....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 pks. Provisions at 1.75 reichmarks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 45s....For the Continent or the Baltic, a Norwegian ship, 960 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms....For Porto Rico, a schooner, about 225 tons, with Merchandise from Philadelphia, and back with Sugar and Molasses, at $1,700....For Wellington and San Francisco, an American ship, 1,261 tons, with Coal, from Liverpool, at 22s. ₱ ton....Ice trade, coastwise, moderate. Coal trade slow. Lumber vessels in slack request.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 10, 1876.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon opened slow and closed weak, with a large proportion of the herds and flocks on hand unsold at noon. There was no further depression in rates, which caused sales to be difficult. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 8½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 8½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 8½ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. There has been no change in the aspect of trade in Milch Cows since our last daily report. Veals and Calves in light supply and generally held on sale. Sheep sold at 5½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed slow and weak on a small trade at 9⅞c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Western Dressed in light supply.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self, 159 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 31 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 75 fair Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. G. W. Vail sold for M. Kirchway, 30 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 19 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; held on sale, 39 Illinois Steers; sold for J. Burns, 14 State Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., scant; sold on commission, 12 State Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 18 State Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; held on sale 2 State Oxen, quality good. H. Meyer sold for self, 35 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale, 118 Illinois Steers. S. Mosenthal sold for self 16 Cherokee Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 52 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head; 27 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 8½ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 101 State Sheep, weight 10,890 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 92 State Sheep, weight 9,030 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—W. E. Dudley sold for Morris & Waixels 18 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6 cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 70 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; 34 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on one yard, weights 5½ to 6¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 51 common Illinois Steers at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 31 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Morris & Waixels 71 poor Illinois Steers at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 5¾ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 29 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Kopfer & Rothschild 41 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights 7¼ to 8½ cwt.; for Hirsch, Meyer & Co., 35 common Illinois Steers at 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 8¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 395 Ohio Sheep, weight 35,070 lb., at 5½c.@5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 189 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,300 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 100 Missouri Sheep, weight 8,610 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 149 Missouri Sheep, weight 14,500 lb., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 220 Missouri Sheep, weight 21,490 lb., at $6 95 ₱ cwt.; 201 Missouri Sheep, weight 19,300 lb., at $6 93¾ ₱ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 705 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 83 Veals and Calves, 3,491 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 617 Sheep, 22 Cows, 47 Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 2,874 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,433 head of Horned Cattle, 4,188 Sheep and Lambs, 2,175 Hogs.

BUFFALO, March 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 884 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,228 head, or 484 cars, (322 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 489 cars for same time last week, and 590 cars for same week last year; 15 cars on sale from yesterday's market disposed of to-day to yard dealers, and resold to ship East; fresh arrivals through consignments; 34 cars being held with the Cattle sold for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards bare of stock; sales of Texas Steers, ranging from 932 to 1,027 lb., at $4 30@$4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making total supply for the week thus far 14,000 head, against 13,800 head for same time last week, and 17,400 head for same week last year; no market to-day; no sales made; 3 cars of fresh arrivals being the sole stock, balance through consignments; 8 cars held for shipment to-morrow. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making total supply for the week thus far 14,900 head, against 21,500 head for same time last week, and 15,200 head for same week last year; no market to-day for want of stock to operate with; only two cars on sale, except the trash held over from yesterday; balance of receipts through consignments; sales of one deck of Yorkers at $8 20, and one deck at $8 60; a few unsold Pigs in the yards. Cows—Receipts for the week, only 9 cars Dry Cows, for butchers' use, and 10 cars of New-milkers and Springers, of which 6 cars only were on sale here; demand fair; quoted at $23@$55 ₱ head for common to best ones with Calves by their sides; Butchers' Cows, $3 25@$4 50, with good demand and all offered disposed of. Calves—Only a few head of Veals offered, which were readily disposed of at from $6@$12 ₱ head.

ALBANY, March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 345 cars, being an increase of thirty cars over last week; the market rules dull, but ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher than last week. Milch Cows, $40@$60 for common to good. Veal Calves lower; all taken at 7c.@8½c. for fair to good, and 9c. for prime. Market for Sheep dull; receipts fifty-four cars, about the same as last week; common to fair, 5c.@6c.; fair to good, 6c.@6¾c.; extra, 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Of Lambs only a few were received and they found ready buyers at 6c.@7c. for common to fair; 7c.@8c. for fair to prime.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,809 head; quiet, and a shade lower; sales of Stockers at $4@$4 25; good Steers at $4 35@$4 90; choice at $5@$5 25, and extra at $5 75; shipments, 1,300 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; dull, and 5c.@10c. lower; sales of medium at $7 80@$8; light at $7 90@$8; New-England, $8 15@$8 75; shipments, 2,400 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; market active and steady.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 98⅛c., spot; 99c., April; $1 03, May; No. 3 do., 82½c.@83c.; Rejected, 71½c. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 43⅝c., spot; 43⅝c., April; 46⅞c. bid, May; new High Mixed 40c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32¼c., spot; 32⅝c., April; 34¼c., May. Barley dull and lower at 55½c.@56c., spot; 54⅝c., April. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 64c. Dressed Hogs dull at $9@$9 25. Pork unsettled and lower; $22 10@$22 15, spot; $22 22½@$22 25, April; $22 45@$22 47½, May. Lard—Demand fair, but at lower rates; $13 17½@$13 20, spot; $13 27½@$13 30, April; $13 47½@$13 50, May. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat unchanged, Barley and Oats nominal, Pork and Lard unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Flour dull. Wheat steady with a fair demand at $1 10@$1 25. Corn easier, but good demand at 48c.@50c. Oats quiet but steady at 35c.@40c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull but unchanged. Pork steady and firm at $23. Lard quiet but steady; Steam, 13c.@13⅛c.; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 04. Butter steady with a fair demand; choice Western Reserve, 28c.@30c.; prime to choice Central Ohio, 25c.@28c. Hogs steady with a fair demand; common light, $7 85@$8 25; medium heavy, $8 40@$8 75; a few choice at $9 50; receipts, 1,304 head; shipments, 443 head.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—Flour inactive and nominally unchanged. Wheat opened firm; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08¼; Hard do., $1 13½; No. 2 do., $1 01⅛; April, $1 02; May, $1 06⅛; No. 3 do., 86¾c. Corn firmer; fair demand; No. 2, fresh, 43½c. Oats easier; No. 2, fresh, 31⅝c.; May, 34½c.@35c. Barley strong and higher; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 79c.; March, 78c.@78½c.; April, 76c.; No. 3 do., fresh, 46c.; rejected do., 28c.@30c. Rye higher; No. 1, 69c. Mess Pork steady at $22, cash. Prime Lard, 13¼c.@14c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 11½c.@12¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c., loose; 11½c.@12¼c., boxed. Dressed Hogs less firm at $9 25....Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 17,500 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 17,500 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales, 1,500 bushels White Michigan at $1 37; 850 bushels hard No. 1 Milwaukee on private terms. Corn firm; sales, 5 cars new at 50c., on track, and 10 cars choice Kansas, to arrive, at 53c., on track. Oats—Retail trade only. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels Canadian at 95c. Pork quiet at about $23 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines dull and nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c. Net receipts, 4,042 bales; gross, 4,374 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,967 bales; to France, 3,386 bales; to the Continent, 1,642 bales; coastwise, 564 bales; sales, 8,800 bales; stock, 328,412 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 36,645 bales; gross, 38,613 bales; exports to Great Britain, 26,315 bales; to France, 9,636 bales; to the Continent, 15,390 bales; to the Channel, 1,579 bales; coastwise, 3,809 bales; sales, 55,150 bales.

GALVESTON, March 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,324 bales; gross, 1,339 bales; exports to Great Britain, 991 bales; coastwise, 1,614 bales; sales 1,657 bales; stock, 48,145 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,642 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,341 bales; to the Continent, 3,654 bales; coastwise, 6,158 bales; sales, 10,267 bales.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Flour and Grains quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork, $23@$23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 15; Clear Sides, $12 37½. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c., packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 04. Bagging quiet but unchanged.

PROVIDENCE, March 10.—Printing Cloths quoted at 3⅞c.@4c. for the best 64x64 Cloths, with few sales, and little disposition to operate on the part of buyers or sellers.

WILMINGTON, March 10.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 35c. Resin steady at $1 42½@$1 45 for Strained. Tar firm at $1 65.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 10—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 107⅞. Erie Railway Shares, preferred, 29.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 107⅞; 10-40s, 106. Erie Railway Shares, preferred, 28.

BERLIN, March 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in bullion of 417,000 marks.

PARIS, March 10.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 57½c.

LIVERPOOL, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton market steady; Middling Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 4,100 bales, all American. Cotton to arrive quiet and steady. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 11-32d. Weekly Cotton Market—Sales of the week, 85,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export and 11,000 bales on speculation; stock in port, 849,000 bales, of which 486,000 bales are American; receipts of the week, 80,000 bales, of which 60,000 bales are American; actual export, 6,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 382,000 bales, of which 280,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 17,000 bales; American sales of the week, 55,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 12,000 quarters, of which 10,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Corn, 26s. 3d.@28s. 9d. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,800 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady. Cotton—Cotton to arrive strong; buyers offering 1-16d. higher on the day. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 3-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6¾d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 13-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6 7-16d.

LONDON, March 10—3 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Oil opened at 23s. 3d.@23s. 6d., and closed at 23s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 47s.@47s. 6d.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Erecting new Wings, and for Alterations and Additions to Grammer-school House, No. 7, on Christie st., near Hester st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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ELECTIONS.

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THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 168 Broadway, March 14, 1876. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWNE, Secretary.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE ROSE OF CASTILE, (English Opera)—Miss Montague, Mr. Peakes. Matinée at 1:30—THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison. Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss E. F. Richmond, Mr. Edward Mollenhaur, Quartet Club. Matinée at 2—CROMWELL'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

FOURTEENTH STREET ARMORY.—PROMENADE CONCERT by Gilmore's Band.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT for the Benefit of the Women's Centennial Union.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. CLYMER is paying the penalties incidental to fame. In defiance of all precedent, and disregarding the obvious necessities of the case, he persisted in thrusting himself forward as the leading actor in the Belknap impeachment. He discharged the witness MARSH in spite of the remonstrances of Mr. BASS, one of the Republican members of his committee, and then tried to shift the responsibility for MARSH'S flight on the Administration. His intimate personal relationships with the chief parties to the scandal might have warned him of the dangers of exciting inquiry into the way he had managed other branches of the investigation, and into the extent of his previous knowledge of various acts of jobbery with which the name of Mrs. BELKNAP has been associated. And now Mr. CLYMER is reduced to the necessity of leaving the Belknap case alone, to attend to the more pressing business of investigating himself. His method of conducting this business is, if possible, more clumsy than his management of the original disclosures, so that Mr. CLYMER seems at present in imminent danger of coming out of the muddle in his original character of a tricky and not overscrupulous politician, instead of as the pure and disinterested patriot for whose part he had gotten himself up so elaborately.

By a vote showing an edifying disregard of political and sectional lines, the Senate has passed a bill to enable the Territory of New-Mexico to enter the family of States. With the exception that Western Senators generally voted in favor of this measure, all the localities and various interests represented in the Senate divided on the question with great impartiality. New-Mexico has a population of about ninety thousand, according to the last national census. In this must be included more than one thousand Indians, and a very large Mexican or "greaser" element. It is a population which is not entitled to send two Senators and a Representative to Congress. The Territory has but few industrial resources, except in its prospective and highly promising mines. If the House, as is expected of it, shall pass the Senate bill conferring the dignity of Statehood upon this arid wilderness, we shall see a couple of rich mining superintendents representing another rotten borough in the Senate, and a knot of cross-roads politicians annually dividing among themselves the spoils of office.

As the sewing-machine has come to be considered an indispensable article in every household, considerable interest attaches to the action of Congress yesterday in refusing to extend the patent for the mechanical attachment known as the "four-feed motion." This contrivance was the exclusive property of two companies, and every other sewing-machine manufacturer has had to pay a heavy royalty for the use of it. By this means the price of sewing-machines has been kept about thirty per cent. higher than their natural cost, or a price which would give a fair rate of profit to the manufacturer. It has long been known that sewing-machines made here could be bought in England for considerably less than the price demanded for the same article at the place of manufacture; but the refusal of Congress to extend the patent referred to will do away with this anomaly, and sewing-machines for which $65 are now asked will have to be sold at $43, and less costly ones at a proportionate reduction.

An interesting turn is given to Illinois politics by the announcement that Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, our present popular Minister to France, is willing to become the Republican candidate for Governor. Indeed, some of his friends put the case still stronger, and say that he would rather be Governor of Illinois than—President, for example. This humble ambition, for it seems humble to those who ardently admire Mr. WASHBURNE, is proposed to be used by his friends as a stepping-stone to a Presidential nomination hereafter. But it should be borne in mind that the sturdy and frank-speaking Illinoisan usually means just what he says; and it is hardly fair to spoil an admirable Gubernatorial candidate by crediting him with ulterior views. Messrs. BEVERIDGE and CULLOM, both good men, are already in the field, however, and although Mr. WASHBURNE'S candidacy would give a national interest to the struggle in Illinois, it is not possible for him to get the nomination unless his canvass is opened forthwith.

The Assembly yesterday chiefly devoted itself to passing a resolution demanding that the late Secretary of War be brought to speedy trial, that investigations be vigorously conducted, and that a number of other things very good and excellent in their way should be done. The original resolution, which was in a slightly different shape from that in which it passed, was offered by an enthusiastic young Democratic statesman; his burning denunciations of the Republican Party fired the hearts of some more statesmen of the same stamp and party, and for some hours there was a general screaming match among them, very much like what has been indulged in of late by the local Democratic organ at Albany. No harm was done, however, except the wasting of a good deal of valuable time; and having had their say, it may be hoped that these statesmen will for the remainder of the session permit the regular business of the Legislature to go on without any such ridiculous interruptions.

It is reported that Gov. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, proposes to appoint ex-Gov. WARMOTH to the Senate, in place of PINCHBACK, who has just been rejected. The explanation of this curious move is that WARMOTH and PINCHBACK have lately been on suspiciously friendly terms, and that this stroke of policy on KELLOGG'S part would bring the precious pair into antagonism, to the great advantage of the Governor. This proposed truck-and-dicker arrangement is so much like the usual course of Louisiana politicians that it has not even a mark of improbability about it. It seems absolutely impossible to cleanse the politics of that miserable State. If we could be sure that WARMOTH'S appearance at the Senate door would close the long procession of political adventurers, the case would not seem so utterly hopeless as it does.

The House Appropriations Committee have made a short cut in the matter of transferring the management of Indian Affairs to the War Department. A section in the Legislative Appropriation bill briefly wipes out the whole fabric of slowly built-up legislation on this subject, abolishes the Indian Bureau, and enacts that the management of the Indians shall be lodged with the Secretary of War, under "such regulations as the President may prescribe." This is "one man power," with a vengeance, and if the Democratic committee reporting such an extraordinary provision are really in earnest, they propose a vote of confidence in the Administration which would be more conclusive than its blindest partisans could have suggested.

"MANŒUVRING FOR A POSITION."

When Gen. MCCLELLAN was in command of the Army of the Potomac there were long periods which, to the lay observer, seemed to be periods of great activity. There was much marching and countermarching, but nothing came of it all. People bought the "extras" issued thrice daily by the New-York newspaper offices, and were disappointed to find in them no reports of bloody battles, no great Union victories. The Young Napoleon, it appeared, was "manœuvring for a position." It was, after a while, understood that when a certain position was reached there would be great devastation wrought upon the foes of the American Republic. The foes seemed to understand this, and with that instinctive desire for self-preservation which seems to spring eternal in the human breast, they sedulously attempted to prevent Gen. MCCLELLAN from securing the desired position. In this manœuvring, many men were killed on both sides. Indeed the waste of material seemed utterly disproportionate to the results achieved. Some free-spoken newspaper critics occasionally said as much. But the instant and conclusive reply was that there was a great deal of dark strategy in all this, and that the time would come when these impatient persons would be humiliated by a great military victory by which it should be made apparent that manœuvring for a position was the real art of war, and that everything depended on the priority of arrival at the point supposed to command the whole military situation.

This little scrap of what is now almost ancient history must have occurred to the mind of the attentive reader of recent debates in Congress. While the dull routine of appropriation bills engrossed the attention of Congress, there seemed no advantage possible to either of the two great parties. In the House, more especially, there was an equal contest waged. The smartness and ability were all on one side, and the majority of votes and brute force were all on the other. So long as the Republicans knew the most and the Democrats had the majority and the control of the committees, there seemed to be nothing to add to either side which would not make the fight unequal. Both sides were manœuvring for a position, with the Democrats on the defensive. The "in" party is always obliged to defend itself. It is the "outs" who are aggressive, gallant, and audacious.

The Belknap business changed all this. An aggressive policy must be assumed by the Democrats, if they would ever make themselves felt at all in national politics. The case was carefully nursed until it was ready to be thrust upon the country with due solemnity and impressiveness. No man can even now speak lightly or flippantly of the exposure which was made. Mr. CLYMER'S melodramatic appearance at the Clerk's desk, where he read a report usually confided to a clerk with a good voice and no elocutionary graces to speak of, was almost overlooked as the piece of demagogism which it really was. Mr. CLYMER was the inexperienced actor who was bound to make the most of his first "speaking part." His party was manœuvring for a position, and this was his opportunity.

For some reason or another, the Democrats, from that day to this, have done absolutely nothing but manœuvre. The ordinary legislation of the country has come to a stand-still. Usually, by this time, the House committees have reported all, or most, of the appropriation bills, and many of these have finally passed both branches of Congress. But the measures which must be carried through for the maintenance of the Government lie neglected while the majority of the House tries to reap the greatest possible political advantage from this unhappy business. As there are wheels within wheels, so there are personal subdivisions in parties. Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, a committee which, until now, never reported on anything since the foundation of the Government. What Mr. CLYMER considers a lucky accident threw into that committee the facts regarding the Fort Sill post tradership, a matter which properly belonged to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. BANNING is Chairman. Having, in a high tragedy manner, spread his budget before the House, Mr. CLYMER was reluctant to "play second fiddle" in subsequent proceedings, and when Mr. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, as was his right, began to show signs of activity in presenting the case of the impeachment of BELKNAP, Mr. CLYMER grew restive. He did not see why Mr. KNOTT should now carry off the honors. Both these Democratic Chairmen of committees have constituents and a local reputation to look out for, and each grew jealous of the other. Mr. CLYMER had presented the case and was really done with it, but he was unwilling to give it up. In other words, he did not want to let the position which he had secured for his party be taken by Mr. KNOTT.

Now all this seems very petty and mean. The impeachment of a high officer of the Government for taking bribes is a solemn affair. It involves a national disgrace—a national calamity. How have the majority in Congress approached the subject? With high and indignant purpose? On the contrary, the most manifest intent of the whole affair as so far managed has been to make the greatest possible amount of capital for the Democratic Party. There is no moral doubt of BELKNAP'S guilt. There is no dispute as to the enormity of his offense. But the whole business, as muddled and meddled by Messrs. CLYMER and KNOTT, has degenerated into a disgraceful squabble. More than a week has elapsed since the country was shocked by the exposures in the War Department. The Democratic managers have not yet decided whether the Clymer clique or the Knott clique shall be put in the forefront of battle. Meantime the most valuable witness has stolen away, and it is doubtful if anything more than BELKNAP'S resignation will ever come of BELKNAP'S crime. While the Democrats have been manœuvring for a position, their own forces have become demoralized, and while they are manœuvring the prize may escape them. If the Republicans had been charged with this business, BELKNAP would have been impeached, tried, and condemned before now, and Congress would be ready to return to its legitimate business.

MR. WELLS ON MONEY.

The main obstacle to an understanding of the money question is the difficulty of mastering the elementary truths which lie at the bottom of it. Mr. DAVID A. WELLS has undertaken to unfold them in a small volume entitled *Robinson Crusoe's Money.* This work contains lucid statements of most of these principles, and will undoubtedly be of great service in combating the fallacies of the inflationists. But the analysis which Mr. WELLS has made seems to us not quite satisfactory on one important point. We will not say that the whole truth is not implied, but it is not brought out with clearness. The question is, What gives its value to the greenback?

COBBETT opens his "Paper against Gold" by observing that, considered solely with reference to their convenience for passing from hand to hand, bits of paper or pieces of leather would answer just as well for money as gold, but if, he continues, such things were used, there would be no end to the money. Mr. WELLS illustrates this truth in his chapter on "The Cowries." To escape from this fatal plenteousness of money, gold and silver have been used by all sensible nations, and for the very reason that those metals are among the *scarcest* of things. Such is COBBETT'S idea, and we conceive that it admits of a much wider application than Mr. WELLS has given it. What adapts greenbacks and bank-notes for most of the uses of money? The fact that Government, directly in the case of the greenbacks, and indirectly in that of the bank-notes, has a monopoly of their issue and limits their quantity. What unfits the same greenbacks and bank-notes for the purpose of a standard of value, by which future payments are to be governed? The fact that Congress may at any time augment their issue, and diminish and even destroy their value. This truth is perfectly understood by those inflationists who have brains, however they may attempt to disguise their penetration.

The moment we make the value of the greenback depend on the promise of the Government, as Mr. WELLS does, or seems to do, in his chapter headed "War with the Cannibals," we deprive ourselves of the most conclusive argument we have against inflation. If the credit of the Government is good for an issue of $400,000,000 legal-tender notes, why is it not good for $500,000,000, and so on indefinitely? But everybody can understand that a crop of 4,000,000 bales of cotton will be worth less per bale than one of 2,000,000 bales. By saying that the value of paper money, and of all money, for that matter, depends on its abundance or scarcity, we do not mean that while the quantity remains the same the value will not change. The demand for money is constantly changing. With the same supply, and the same needs, and the same ability to buy, there may be at different times very different prices for wheat or cotton. The human mind does not work according to the principles of mathematics or mechanics. The most that can be said of it is that there is a law of average to which, in long periods, it conforms. The value of iron is said, by political economists, to be governed by the cost of production. The cost of production is an influence which inevitably tells on the supply and on prices, but as a matter of fact, the price of iron rises at some times far above what its cost would warrant, and at other times falls far below it. The same is true of money, whether the supply is regulated by the difficulty of digging it from the earth, or by a Government monopoly operated by the Legislature.

To get an illustration disentangled from Government credit, or "representation" of Government bonds, or any other species of property, let us take the English shilling. That has passed without dispute for over fifty years as the equivalent in value of one-twentieth of the gold sovereign. To-day an ounce of standard silver coined into shillings passes for sixty-six pence in gold, but melted down and sold as bullion, the same silver will bring only fifty-three pence, or thereabouts. The explanation is perfectly simple. The Government has a monopoly of the coinage of shillings, and does not permit them to become so plenty as to fall in value below the gold coins with which they circulate. The self-same principle governs the value of the greenback. In the great mass of transactions in the United States, greenbacks, national bank-notes, and fractional currency are the only instruments by which payments can be made. For the purpose of making payments and effecting exchanges they are required by the people. The important truth for all of us is this: If Congress increases the greenbacks, other things remaining the same, their value will fall. This, to use COBBETT'S homely expression, is true of apples, and it is true of everything else. As every man with common sense in his head and honesty in his heart wishes greenbacks to rise in value until they become worth the quantity of gold which is the true definition of a dollar, inflation projects must look for support to those who hold experience, science, and integrity in equal contempt. This ends our criticism of Mr. WELLS. A thorough and complete, and at the same time clear and simple treatise on money does not exist in the language. Mr. WELLS' book is as close an approach to such a work as can be easily procured, and as such we trust it will find many readers.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

The *Herald* of yesterday took occasion to read the Republican Party a lesson on the fact that after some four years and a half of tedious litigation, the State of New-York has at last succeeded in getting a verdict in one of its civil suits against TWEED. The *Herald* has moralized on this subject before, but that was when the prospects of these suits seemed very hopeless indeed, and when it was found convenient to lay on Republicans the onus of their failure, as it is now to credit Democrats with their partial success. Yesterday, we were assured by this latest censor of public morals that "another valuable result of the prosecution of TWEED is the example it affords of hunting down knaves by men of the same political party." In June, 1874, the same eminent authority took rather a different view of the case. We were then told that while the guilty officials were all Democrats, the State officials who pressed the suits were all Republicans, "and the Republican politicians who sought to obtain power on the 'reform agitation' were resolved that no Democrat should have credit for bringing the offenders to justice, but that all the glory should be gathered by Republicans. Hence, the suits for the recovery of the money fraudulently taken from the County must be commenced by the Republican Attorney General, in the name of the people of the State, no matter how willing the Democratic City and County officials not involved in the frauds might be to secure restitution for the people of the County."

It is obvious that the *Herald's* present statement of the case, and its statement of June, 1874, are in direct contradiction to each other. In addition to this, it happens that both of them are equally far from the truth. In a paper that habitually disregards both consistency and accuracy, that is, perhaps, not to be wondered at. But in 1874, the *Herald* made a still more complicated blunder by going out of its way to insult Messrs. TILDEN and O'CONOR, who had been responsible for the State suits, which their ignorant critic imagined had been the work of a Republican Attorney General. This instructive passage occurs in the article from which we have quoted:

"Political trickery, and not the good of the people, induced the commencement of these suits in the name of the people of the State, which, after nearly three years' litigation, have ended in disaster. It is to be hoped that the faithless officials and their fellow-conspirators will not be suffered to retain possession of their plunder because of the failure of these ill-judged suits. It is to be hoped, also, that in future legal proceedings on the part of the County, lawyers will be found to act on behalf of the people who are competent to do something more than draw large fees out of the public Treasury."

As a comment on these remarkable sentiments, nothing could be more apt than the following, from the *Herald* of yesterday:

"Nobody can dispute that the whole life of these persistent prosecutions depended on two eminent Democrats. They have set an example which we should be glad to see emulated in the Republican Party against thieves in the Federal Government. But where in the Republican Party are we to look for an O'CONOR and a TILDEN? What is wanted is not men who will join in the hue and cry while the exposures are fresh, and stop when the excitement has blown over, but men whose Roman firmness and fierce indignation against rascals never permit them to halt or give over; who, if they fail before one tribunal, resort to another; who cause new laws to be passed, if the old ones prove insufficient; who procure the impeachment and disgrace of Judges, if Judges stand in their way, and never flinch until they have accomplished their purpose."

We found occasion to defend these two "eminent Democrats" against the unjust aspersions of the *Herald* two years ago. Along with all honest Republicans, we stood by these State suits when the shallow ridicule of the *Herald* and the attacks of better-informed critics were used to cover them with contempt. We find rather less satisfaction than this eleventh-hour laborer in their long deferred and somewhat hollow success. Above all, they would be the last example we should think of commending to the imitation of Republican prosecutors of thieves in the Federal Government. Secretary BRISTOW has shown us a more excellent way, in the pursuit of the Whisky Ring, than can possibly be found in the tedious course of the civil suits against TWEED. We did not abuse Messrs. TILDEN and O'CONOR for the failure of these suits, as the *Herald* did two years ago, and we see no reason to load them with praise for their partial success, as it does to-day. We should think it a very sorry triumph for the Republican Party to have to wait for the conviction of its dishonest officials till the Presidential election of 1880, and even then to find that the accused persons had saved most of their property and betaken themselves beyond the reach of justice. But that is precisely the example which the *Herald* desires to see "emulated."

THE KENTUCKY METEORS.

The other day Mrs. CROUCH, of Olympian Springs, Ky., was employed in the open air and under a particularly clear sky, in the celebration of those mysterious rites by which the housewife transmutes scraps of meat, bones, and effete overshoes into soap. Suddenly there descended upon her a gentle shower of meat. It fell impartially upon the presumably just Mrs. CROUCH and her unjust cat, and the latter, conceitedly assuming that at last his merits had been signally recognized, immediately gorged himself with the public breakfast so unexpectedly tendered to him. The meat was served in the shape of hash, and its particles ranged in size from a delicate shred as light as a snowflake to a solid lump three inches square. It was in a raw state, but it was obviously perfectly fresh. Two Kentucky gentlemen in prosperous circumstances, and accustomed to eating raw meat, tasted it and pronounced the opinion that it was either venison or mutton, and the greater part of the State of Kentucky is probably, at this moment, covered with baskets and tubs, which have been placed in the open fields in readiness to catch the next shower of atmospheric hash.

Whence came this remarkable rain? It had not been predicted by the Weather Bureau, and it could not have been the result of the blowing up of a distant boarding-house, inasmuch as no trace of bones, buttons, and other components of the hash of commerce could be discovered by the most searching analysis. The most obvious conclusion is that the Kentucky shower of meat was really a meteoric shower. According to the present theory of astronomers, an enormous belt of meteoric stones constantly revolves around the sun, and when the earth comes in contact with this belt she is soundly pelted. Similarly, we may suppose that there revolves about the sun a belt of venison, mutton, and other meats, divided into small fragments, which are precipitated upon the earth whenever the latter crosses their path. Of course, the scientific persons will sneer at this explanation, inasmuch as they have not been the first to propose it, and will deny that there are any grounds whatever for a belief in the existence of cosmical meat. But if they believe in a hypothetical belt of meteoric stones, simply because certain stones occasionally fall upon the earth's surface, why should they not believe in a possible belt of fresh meat, now that particles of venison and mutton have fallen on Mrs. CROUCH and her appreciative cat? If they revive the theory—now generally abandoned—that the meteoric stones are fragments of an exploded planet, then we may require them to admit that the Kentucky shower consisted of fragments of exploded inhabitants who formerly occupied the wrecked planet. Doubtless, their final argument will be that their instruments show them no traces of meat in the solar system or the interstellar spaces. This is very true, but so far from upsetting the belt theory, it merely shows that new instruments of wider powers must be invented.

There is an obvious need of an improved spectroscope which will exhibit the appropriate lines for beef, mutton, venison, poultry, and fish as plainly as the present spectroscope shows the lines of hydrogen, magnesium, and other chemical elements. With such an instrument, combined with a telescope sufficiently powerful to make visible the hypothetical meat belt, we might obtain some really satisfactory astronomical knowledge. The Signal Service Bureau could learn at what time to look for showers of meat, and could announce them with the same confidence with which it now occasionally prophesies "clear or cloudy weather." If we should read under the head of "probabilities," that "light showers of beefsteak may be looked for in the New-England and Middle States during the morning, followed by a heavy rain of mutton in the afternoon," we could abstain from visiting the market, and could, instead, spread out a sheet on the roof and lay in a week's supply of butcher's meat. Such predictions would, of course, be based upon the increased brilliancy of the spectroscopic lines of beef and mutton. These lines would naturally grow brighter as the earth neared the meat belt, and if the orbit of the belt were once thoroughly known, we could predict meat showers with the same certainty with which the August and November meteoric showers are now predicted.

When once the scientific men accept the hypothesis of the existence of cosmical meat, they will tell us what a grand and solemn thought it is, that at the distance of whole slates full of figures, vast nebulæ of finely comminuted meat are circling steadily around the sun. They will tell us how astronomers, profoundly learned in chalk and blackboards and filled full to the lips with logarithms and long division, saw that the falling of meat on the head of Mrs. CROUCH and her hungry cat postulated the existence of a meat belt, and thereupon calculated its orbit and its periodic time with an assiduity that immediately raised the price of chalk crayons. At present, however, they will hoot at the very theory which they will ultimately adopt, and will put forward feeble hypotheses of the explosion of a cattle steam-boat, or the tying of a can of nitro-glycerine to a large dog's tail, in order to account for the meteoric phenomenon which has alarmed the Kentucky butchers, and filled all other Kentuckians with amazement and delight.

THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT.

There is a very healthful spirit of reform pervading both parties in New-York State, and the Republican Party, shows itself, as it always has done, the organization which is most ready to correct public abuses. Such Senators as Judge ROBERTSON, ROGERS of Buffalo, WOODIN, and PRINCE, may be depended upon to carry out vigorously the reforms which the party has set on foot. There are others in the lower house, of less experience but equal determination, who will follow up the path of reform to which the Republicans are committed. But in this zeal against public abuses it is important that nothing be undermined which is of permanent value, and which, once destroyed, cannot be replaced. All intelligent men of the Republican Party are agreed that no sectarian school should be allowed to share in that tax which is raised in this State for educational purposes, called the "school fund" or "school tax." A Church school manifestly ought not to be supported out of the public moneys. The American principle is to absolutely separate Church and State, school and religious denomination. On this Republicans are united, and to give expression to this, two different amendments to the State Constitution are now before the Legislature—one called the school amendment, proposed by Mr. E. CARROLL SMITH, of the House, which is now before the Committee of the Whole of the Senate on "general orders," and the other offered by Senator HARRIS, which is in the hands of the Committee on Literature. Both are intended to utterly cut off sectarian schools from the school fund, but both are imperfectly worded, so as to admit invasions of the fund by a "Church," and yet are made so sweeping as to overthrow schools which are unsectarian, and are educating that class of poor street children below the reach of the public schools.

The position of New-York City in regard to the school fund, it should be remembered, is peculiar. We pay a school tax in proportion to property and the whole number of children of school age. This tax is so large that we send forth annually to the country schools some $500,000. Or, in other words, we pay to the rural districts a sum of money to educate their children proportioned to the number of children in our City, though we are unable to school tens of thousands of these. The Superintendent of Truancy is at this time seeking to bring in truant and vagrant children to what are called the "Industrial Schools" of the City, there being no proper space or accommodations for them in the ward schools, and there are, beyond the operations of the Compulsory law, twenty or thirty thousand children more, engaged in street trades, who are seldom or never reached by our public school system.

Some of the expressions of the proposed amendments would divert the school fund from these industrial schools, which are under the supervision of the Board of Education and are absolutely unsectarian, would turn thousands of the most ragged and destitute of our children on the streets, expose the City to a new growth of pauperism and crime, and yet the money thus saved would be all diverted to country schools. There is a manifest inequality and injustice in this which our legislators can surely correct. Every large city must have a system of education for the poorest class of street children. The industrial schools have grown up in New-York as a public necessity. They have existed for over twenty years, supported in part by private benefaction and in part by the school fund. They have proved an unmingled blessing to the poor and a means of checking the growth of crime. The children whom they gather up are the little *chiffoniers*, boot-blacks, newsboys, peddlers, and the like; and in their first condition, before they are cleansed, are not such as the children of respectable mechanics like to have by their side in school. They are, moreover, too irregular in attendance for a public school system, and too poor to be able to attend school unless aided by private charity.

If the school fund be entirely diverted from these schools, from fifteen to twenty thousand very destitute children will be thrown on the streets, with immense danger and damage to public interests. Surely the Senators, in amending the amendment, can secure the great object which all wise citizens have at heart—the exclusion of Church schools from public moneys—and at the same time preserve such institutions as are doing a public service, which no other existing agencies can perform.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"Mignon" was sung at the Academy of Music, last evening, the entertainment attracting the largest audience brought together this season. The representation is one with which music lovers generally are quite familiar, and it needs, therefore, but little comment. "Mignon" must now rank with the well-worn operas of the répertoire. It contains, however, several popular numbers, and these, when interpreted as expressively as they were last night, will always command sufficient applause to warrant an occasional repetition of the whole work. Miss Kellogg's performance of *Mignon*, yesterday, gave due prominence to the salient features of the opera. As a dramatic effort it had force, breadth, and detail, and its lyric excellences were as numerous as were the oppportunities the part affords, "Knowest thou the land" only just escaping an encore, the "Duet of the Swallows" receiving a similar compliment, and the *styrienne*, which Miss Kellogg sings with a brilliancy and a precision seldom allied, being followed by a demand for a repeat which admitted no refusal. The support of the prima donna was, as usual, efficient, Mr. Maas being a capital *Wilhelm*, Miss Rosewald doing justice to the *polonaise*, and Miss Lancaster and Mr. Peakes personating, respectively, *Frederick* and *Lothario*.

LOCAL MENTION.

"Rose Michel" will be acted at the Union Square Theatre twice to-day.

"Julius Cæsar" will be the attraction afternoon and evening, to-day, at Booth's.

A matinée representation of "Brass" is announced for to-day at the Park Theatre.

Prof. Cromwell will deliver his "Illustrated Lecture" twice to-day at Chickering Hall.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their usual Saturday matinée performance to-day, and the California Minstrels do likewise at the Twenty-third street Opera-house.

An *après-midi* performance of "Pique" is set down for to-day at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A matinée representation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" may be witnessed to-day at the Brooklyn Theatre.

The New-York Quartet will give one of their interesting concerts at Chickering Hall, this evening.

Mr. Thomas' concert in aid of the fund of the Women's Centennial Union takes place at Steinway Hall to-night.

The Olympic and Eagle Theatres and the Parisian Varieties announce afternoon entertainments for to-day.

The last matinée performance of "She Stoops to Conquer" may be witnessed at Wallack's Theatre, this afternoon.

Miss Kellogg sings at to-day's matinée at the Academy of Music in "The Star of the North." To-night, "The Rose of Castile" will be sung.

A very clever performance of "Frou Frou" by the Laurel Club delighted a large audience gathered at the Union League Theatre, on Wednesday evening, and the successful debut of Miss Annie M. Murphy as *Pauline* was a pleasant incident of the affair.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Sothern performed in Connecticut, this week.

Dr. Von Bülow played this week in Washington.

"Henry V." was performed this week in Detroit.

Miss Lucille Western was this week in Buffalo.

Herr Theodore Wachtel is still singing in California.

Miss Charlotte Thompson was in Providence, this week.

Mr. Edwin Booth acts next week at Macauley's, in Louisville.

Mr. John E. Owens was this week at the Detroit Opera-house.

Mrs. Emma Waller acted at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, this week.

Miss Lotta was this week at the Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore.

Mr. Fechter was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.

Mr. John T. Raymond was this week at the Olympic Theatre, in St. Louis.

A Miss Mary Anderson has personated *Juliet* at De Bar's, in St. Louis, with success.

Mr. Barry Sullivan will act in "Hamlet" on the opening night of Baldwin's Academy of Music, in San Francisco.

San Francisco critics and play-goers express lively disappointment at Mrs. Scott Siddons' opening representations.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence appeared in "The Mighty Dollar," in Pittsburg, this week. Their Western tour is brilliantly successful.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Cluny Theatre has accepted a new piece by M. Beauvallet, called "l'Ecaillière du Mardi-Gras."

Sir Julius Benedict is said to be arranging some portions of the "Lily of Killarney" specially for Mr. Santley.

Dr. Gauntlett, an eminent composer and musician, known mainly by his sacred compositions, died a fortnight ago, in London, aged seventy-one.

Mlle. Zulma Bouffar, who has just returned from Russia, has replaced Mme. Peschard as *Prince Caprice* in the "Voyage dans la Lune" at the Gaite, in Paris.

An opera bouffe called "La Belle Tonnelière," words by M. Bauvin and music by M. Vancampt, has been brought out with fair success at Tournay in Belgium.

Lassalle, of the French Opera at Paris, has just appeared in the opera of "Hamlet" at the Grand Theatre of Lyons, Mlle. Isaacs taking the part of *Ophélie*. Both artists obtained a great success.

M. Alexandre Dumas has adopted a singular plan of advertising his new piece—the "Etrangère." Several of the Paris newspapers publish whole scenes from the play, "by kind permission of the author," instead of the usual *feuilleton*.

A letter from Rome states that the concert given at the Dante Hall by the young Croatian violinist, M. Krezma, assisted by his sister, attracted a large audience. The former, who is only thirteen years of age, possesses remarkable talent, and was much applauded.

The English Poet Laureate and Mr. Henry Irving have recently had frequent consultations as to alterations necessary in the drama of "Queen Mary," in order to adapt it to the stage. Most of Cranmer's speeches have been, it is stated, considerably curtailed, and some of them will probably be omitted altogether.

Thérèse Grunbaum died at the age of eighty-five. She was the daughter of the celebrated composer, Wenzel Müller, from whom she received her first lessons in music. Her natural talent and high dramatic art obtained for her the name of the "German Catalani." It was for her that Weber wrote the principal part in "Euryanthe."

The "Guarany," by Gomez, has just been produced at Rome with considerable success. Mlle. Borghi Mamo, a young lady of about twenty, obtained at once the sympathies of the audience. She has a clear, ringing voice, an admirable presence, great feeling—in fact, all the qualities which make great artists. The tenor Barbaccini was greatly applauded.

The Paris Théâtre Historique has produced a five-act drama entitled "Les Chevaliers de la Patrie," and written by M. Albert Delprit. The scenes are laid in America during the civil war. The piece is essentially sensational. Abraham Lincoln, Stonewall Jackson, and Stuart figure among the characters, by the side of the Christy Minstrels; and, altogether, the drama is an amusing specimen of French views of the manners and customs of America.

Mr. Tom Taylor's play of "Anne Boleyn" having been shorn of its superfluous elements, is now attracting large audiences to the Haymarket Theatre in London, and instead of the two months' sojourn which Miss Neilson originally intended to make in the metropolis, the run of the new piece and the subsequent revival, by general desire, of the Shakesperian repertoire, will constrain her to abandon her provincial tour and perform at the Haymarket until the summer season commences.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Echo* writes to that journal: "The Variétés has brought out a *folie-vaudeville* entitled 'La Dada'—a French semi-slang term for 'hobby.' The words are by M. Edmond Gondinet, and the music by M. Jules Costé. It is in three acts, and has been composed expressly for Miss Kate Vaughan, whose pantomimic talents must be well known to your readers. The *dada* is that of one *Petrus van Blutt*, who pushes his admiration of the Darwinian theory to the extent of bringing up his daughter *Angélique* like a monkey, and the mishaps that naturally follow form the ground work of the piece. It is not, however, a success. The mimic powers and agility of Miss Kate Vaughan are fully acknowledged, but the fun of them is not strong enough to make the audience not regret that such a charming young lady should be reduced to such an ungracious rôle."

An English adaptation of "Le Gascon" has been produced, without success, at the London Olympic. Mrs. Rousby's *Marie Stuart* calls forth the following comment from the *Telegraph*: "The serious interest was often turned into deliberate ridicule by the strange view taken of the temperament and demeanor of *Marie Stuart* by Mrs. Rousby. Gayety so forced and passion so demonstrative are, happily, seldom seen in plays of pretension, and from artists who have earned the respect of the public. It is an ungrateful and unnecessary task to comment further upon a performance which, from first to last, is so easy to condemn; but had it not been for the generous recollection of the Mrs. Rousby who has been credited with artistic ideas, it is certain that the extravagance of the love scene with *Chastelard* would have met with a sterner reproof than laughter and ridicule. The audience, however, was merciful in the matter of the present in grateful recollection of the past. Pretty scenery and the richest of dresses aid in softening many of the defects which were so apparent on the first representation, and we are not hopeless that the play may find favor, provided the leading female interest is rescued from the clutches of travesty."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FLUCTUATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICAN SECURITIES—A WEAKNESS IN TURKISH LOANS—AN UNPRECEDENTED FALL IN NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY STOCK—IMPROVEMENT IN THE ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 10.—The principal feature of the Stock Exchange during the past week has been the violent fluctuations in Argentine and Buenos Ayres securities. The decline was most marked on Monday when it amounted to eight and a half per cent. in Argentines. No cause for this heavy decline is known, except speculative operations here and the continually repeated mail advices that trade there is bad and money almost unobtainable. Buenos Ayres four per cents, Entre Rios and Santa Fé seven per cents have nominally declined from ten to twelve per cent. during the week. The publication of a letter in the early part of the week by Baring Brothers & Co., the bankers, from Murietta & Co., stating that funds for the payment of the interest and sinking funds on the Buenos Ayres loans were already in hand, and that their advices gave no reason to think that the Argentine and Buenos Ayres Governments would cease to be punctual in the fulfillment of their engagements, caused a partial rally on Wednesday, but a relapse followed. Egyptian securities also fluctuated considerably on various rumors, and show about one per cent. decline on the week. The Turkish loans were also weak, but the selling in both Egyptian and Turkish securities by London operators was somewhat counteracted by the large orders from France. American securities have been weak, but there was a considerable demand for them from Belgium at the commencement of the week. The market for foreign securities is flattened by holders selling their stocks in order to meet losses caused by the fall in home railways last week. The fall in North British stock amounted to twenty-two per cent. in eleven days, which is unprecedented since the panic of 1870.

The money article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon says: "Business on the Stock Exchange to-day is only moderate, owing principally to the fact that the fortnightly settlement is approaching, and speculators begin to despair of an advance in prices to anything like the extent of the recent fall. It is said that since the Turkish default of last year, no settlement has been anticipated with so much uneasiness as that which commences on Monday next. The demand for discount increased when it was once known that the bank rate would remain unchanged. The demand for loans also increased. Toward the close to-day at the Stock Exchange there was a semi-panic in some securities. Turkish receded from one to three per cent., and Argentine's further gave way from three and a half to four and a half per cent."

A slight improvement is observable in the principal English grain markets. Grain is generally held for full prices or for some advance. At Birmingham, on Thursday, wheat was dull and declined a shilling per quarter; but at Bristol, Manchester, and elsewhere, the tone of trade was in favor of sellers for wheat, barley, and oats. Last week's imports of wheat, flour, beans, and Indian corn were heavy, but deliveries of English grain showed a decided falling off. The average prices of English grain are in the country: Wheat, forty-three shillings per quarter; barley, thirty-two shillings and seven pence; oats, twenty-five shillings and four pence. In London the prices are as follows: Wheat, forty-three shillings; barley, thirty-two shillings and six pence. At Mark Lane to-day English wheat was firm, but the supply small. Old samples are held for a shilling advance on the week. Foreign wheat makes full prices. The supply is moderate and the demand slack. Barley and peas are dull. Oats are steady. Maize is less depressed, holders refusing twenty-seven shillings for good mixed American. Flour is dull in consequence of heavy stocks.

The Liverpool *Corn Circular*, issued to-night, says that violent gales accompanied by rain and snow and a wintry temperature have passed over the country. Agricultural operations have been almost suspended, and Spring work is getting much in arrear. The wheat markets of Great Britain are recovering from their late dullness. Several have improved from sixpence to a shilling a quarter. Business at Liverpool and in the neighboring districts is also steadier at the extreme prices of the earlier part of the week. To-day's sales of wheat were of fair extent, while they were at full prices. Red wheat is a shade easier.

The Liverpool *Cotton Brokers' Circular*, issued last evening after business hours, says: Cotton has been in increased demand this week with a material rise in prices. Although on Wednesday and Thursday the market was quieter, the quotations all generally advanced. American descriptions were in very active request during the earlier part of the week, and quotations advanced about a farthing per pound, but at the close there is more desire to sell, and the extreme advance is barely maintained. Rather more business has been transacted in Sea Island cotton, but at easier rates. The business has been chiefly for the common qualities of Florida. In "fixtures" there has been an extensive business, but it has been more limited during the last few days. Prices, after an advance of fully a farthing, are now only about one-eighth above those of last Thursday.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

A FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER—DISSATISFACTION EXPRESSED WITH THE NEW MINISTRY BY PARIS JOURNALS.

PARIS, March 10.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning formally announces the Cabinet as follows: M. Dufaure, Vice President of the Council and Minister of Justice and Worship; M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior; M. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Christophle, Minister of Public Works; M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Admiral Fourichon, Minister of the Marine; M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance; Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War; the Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *Republique Française*, the organ of M. Leon Gambetta, strongly attacks the constitution of the Cabinet. The writer says it is unacceptable, and in contradiction to the resolutions adopted by the Republican Union recently at Versailles, to the effect that they would only support a homogeneous Cabinet which is firmly resolved to administer the laws in a thoroughly republican sense conformably to the spirit of the Constitution and the will of the nation. This Cabinet is not a Ministry of the majority, but of a coterie. The time for such arrangements is past. It must be well understood that a grave error has been committed, and that this ministerial combination violates one of the essential rules of parliamentary government.

The *Rappel* and the *Evenement* also express dissatisfaction with the new Ministry, though the journals of other politics generally approve the selections.

The new Ministry held no council to-day. The presentation of their programme has been postponed until the organization of the Chambers is completed. The members of the Left had a meeting to-day, but adopted no resolution, preferring to await the appearance of the ministerial programme. The irritation displayed by the Republican journals over the composition of the Ministry has apparently yielded to more moderate counsels. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day continued the work of verifying the elections.

THE TITLE OF THE CHIEF OF THE CABINET.

LONDON, March 11.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to a change made in the title of the Chief of the Cabinet. In the official list of the Ministry M. Dufaure is announced as President of the Council—not Vice President of the Council, which has been the title of his predecessors. The correspondent continues: President MacMahon will henceforth govern constitutionally, and will no longer preside over the meetings of the Cabinet, the resolutions of which will be communicated to him without his having assisted in formulating them. Some journals advocate the holding of an international exhibition in Paris in 1878.

MARINE DISASTERS.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE AMERICAN BARK ADDISON—ACCIDENT TO THE BRITISH BARK SWIFTSURE.

LONDON, March 10.—Advices received here announce that the American bark Addison, Capt. Dias, from New-Bedford Feb. 4, for Flores, Azores, was at Fayal on Feb. 23, where she dragged her anchor, and became a total wreck.

The British bark Swiftsure, Capt. Appledore, from Philadelphia Jan. 29, for Liverpool, put into Fayal on Feb. 29, slightly damaged. She was quarantined for five days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO ENGLAND—A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

LONDON, March 10.—Col. Wickham Hoffman, the Secretary to the American Legation, writes a communication to the *Times* to-day in which he says: "Please have the kindness to state that there is not one word of truth in the rumor that Gen Schenck was recalled at the request of the British Government."

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. George Anderson, one of the members for Glasgow, asked the Government if it were true that Gen. Schenck, the American Minister, had withdrawn at the demand of Great Britain. Hon. Robert Bourke, one of the Under Secretaries for the Foreign Department, replied that there was not the slightest foundation for the report that the British Government had demanded the recall of Mr. Schenck. This declaration was greeted with loud cheers.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—The Inman steamer City of Paris sailed to-day for New-York.

TURKEY.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN REFUGEES.

VIENNA, March 10.—The Governor of Dalmatia has informed the Austrian Government that the refugees from Herzegovina will yield neither to persuasion nor promises of money to enable them to return to their homes. The insurgent chiefs say they are willing to return with an Austrian escort, which is refused.

THE BATTLE OF MURATOVIZZA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.—An official dispatch from Mostar states that in the fight near Muratovizza only sixty Turks were killed and fifty-four wounded. The losses of the insurgents were far heavier.

THE LANDWEHR OF DALMATIA CALLED OUT.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Wiener Presse* states that the Landwehr of Dalmatia have been called out for service on the border of Herzegovinia, and are now awaiting orders near the frontier.

BELGIUM.

HEAVY BANK DEFALCATION.

LONDON, March 10.—Great excitement prevails in Brussels over the discovery of an extensive defalcation in the National Bank there. It appears that 6,000,000 francs have been embezzled by one of the clerks of the bank. A man of respectable appearance, suspected to be the guilty party, was arrested to-day on the steamer City of Paris, at Queenstown, as she was about leaving for New-York.

JAPAN AND COREA.

WAR DECLARED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—War broke out between Japan and Corea on Wednesday. Japan declared war and has blockaded the Corean ports.

CUBA.

THE TOBACCO CROP—A SPANISH WEDDING—GOLD QUOTATIONS.

HAVANA, March 10.—The entire tobacco crop in the Remedios district, with rare exceptions, is lost.

The daughter of Captain General Jovellar was married to-day.

Spanish gold is quoted at 213½.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

INCENDIARISM ON LONG ISLAND.

Long Island incendiaries, since the apprehension of the negro Albertson and his two sons, seem to have transferred their operations from the north to the south side. About 6 o'clock on Thursday morning a two-story cottage belonging to Mr. Frank Norton, at Rockaway, for some time unoccupied, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $1,500. Yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a straw, flour, and feed mill, owned by George Oiderman, at Valley Stream, was set on fire and totally destroyed. For some time past the mill had not been in operation. The building and machinery were valued at $20,000, and there was insurance to the amount of only $5,000. A freight car belonging to the Southern Railroad Company, standing upon a side track near the mill, was also destroyed.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire occurred at midnight, last night, in the south wing of the Rhode Island Hospital, in Providence, damaging the building to the amount of $2,000, which is probably covered by insurance. The patients in the wing where the fire took place were badly frightened and suffered somewhat from the smoke, but were all transferred to the north wing without injury, though with difficulty.

A fire broke out in Whipple's Block, Hyde Park, Mass., Thursday night. Nearly the whole block was burned. It was owned by Elizabeth W. Stevens, of Chelsea, who loses about $20,000; insurance unknown. L. C. Swett, who was insured for $4,000, saved nearly half of his stock. The total loss is about $25,000.

A fire yesterday morning, originating in F. F. Batterton's hardware store, at Spencer, Ind., burned five business houses and a livery stable. The total loss is $20,000, and the insurance, $9,000. The principal losers are: Batterton, $7,000; J. E. Johnson, grocer, $3,000; William Moore, livery stable keeper, $4,000.

The hotel and three barns owned by E. Chadwick, at Cambridge Centre, Vt., were burned Thursday night. The loss is from six to eight thousand dollars, and the insurance $3,000. At one time the whole town was threatened, but fortunately the wind changed.

The Conference Academy, a Methodist institution at Dover, Del., nearly new, was burned at noon yesterday. It cost about $50,000, and is insured for $30,000. No lives were lost, all the inmates safely escaping. It will probably be rebuilt.

Baird, Farnham & Morris' lumber and shingle mill at Cedar Springs, Mich., was entirely destroyed by fire Thursday. The loss is $18,000; insured for $8,000.

Gay's tar factory, at the foot of West Eighth street, Cincinnati, was burned yesterday forenoon. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

The residence of George T. Frasier, near New-Milford, Penn., was burned Wednesday night. The loss is $4,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Thursday, April 13, has been appointed by the Governor and Council of Massachusetts as a day of fasting and prayer.

Charles Nolan, a brakeman, was fatally crushed Thursday while coupling cars in the Boston yard of the Fitchburg Railroad.

A young man, named Fred White, was found drowned in Leonard's Pond, at Randolph, Mass., Thursday night. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

The Governor of Massachusetts has refused to license the Cadets, a semi-military temperance organization of Boston, to parade with arms on St. Patrick's Day, as being contrary to law.

The annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania was held yesterday at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. The total number of degrees conferred was 124.

Thursday afternoon, at Lenape Station, Chester County, Del., a lady of Westchester named Miss M. J. Jones deliberately drowned herself in a mill dam. She was in a melancholy state of mind, originally induced, it is said, by the death of her stepmother.

THE SHOWER OF FLESH.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Capt. J. M. Bent, of Mount Sterling, Ky., and a gentleman well known for reliability, arrived in Louisville to-night with specimens of the flesh which fell last Friday in Bath County. The flesh, which covered two acres of ground, resembled mutton, and left traces of blood on the trees and fences which were touched by the falling flakes. Chickens and hogs devoured it with evident relish. The heavens were clear, the sun shone, and only a few floating clouds were visible at the time the shower occurred, 2 P. M., March 3. Quantities of the flesh have been preserved. That brought to Louisville was given to Prof. Lawrence Smith, a well-known scientist, who says it is without doubt animal flesh. He purposes making an examination to-morrow. Hundreds of people are willing to attest with affidavits the truthfulness of the entire affair.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The Brewers' Association of the United States met this afternoon at the Zeisse Hotel, on Walnut street, and awarded the contract for the erection of the brewers' building at the Centennial. The dimensions of the building are 272 feet by 96, an "oblong square," with pediment ends. The contract has been awarded for the lighting of Memorial Hall by electricity, and of Machinery Hall and the main building by means of reflectors suspended from the ceiling. A contract has been awarded for the erection of a building in which to exhibit saw mill machinery. The structure will be west of Machinery Hall, and will be 256 feet by 80 feet in dimensions.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Iowa Republican State Convention is to be held in Des Moines May 31.

Gen. John Coburn, of Indiana, has consented to be a candidate for the next Congress.

The effort to substitute a license law for the prohibitory liquor law in Iowa has failed.

Hon. John D. White, Kentucky's only Republican member of Congress, declines a re-election.

The Utah Democrats will hold their convention April 8, to elect delegates to the St. Louis convention.

It was to his sister, in Keokuk, Iowa, that Gen. Belknap telegraphed on the 3d inst.: "Do not lose one moment's sleep on my account. I shall come out all right yet."

A Democratic paper in West Virginia disrespectfully speaks of the Democratic State Committee as "the ring-streaked, striped, and Radical-mixed self-perpetuating body."

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says that if the Democratic Party fails in the coming national contest it should throw up the sponge and retire forever from the field. It might have said it without the if.

Last year Washington County elected eleven Republican and six Democratic Supervisors. Last Tuesday it elected sixteen Republicans and one anti-Tilden Democrat. That county worthily bears its name in this Centennial year.

Senator Conkling has an "intimate friend" in Utica, who, on the 7th inst., sent him a telegram which read: "It affords me great pleasure to inform you that Charles E. Barnard, Democrat, is elected Mayor of the city of your home by over five hundred majority."

The Hartford *Post* disposes of a statement that Postmaster General Jewell has just entered a firm in Detroit as a special partner, contributing to the capital $100,000, by saying that Mr. Jewell has been a member of the firm of Charles Root & Co., in Detroit, for the last fifteen years, and has contributed nothing to the capital since his original investment. The partnership has recently been renewed, which is probably the origin of the report.

"As goes New-Castle so goes the State" has long been the cry in New-Hampshire, that being the only town in the State to hold its local election the week before the general one. Last Tuesday the Republicans carried it, and the Democratic paper in the neighboring town of Portsmouth lays it all to the weather, not the stormy weather, however, for it says: "Had the day been anything but the warm, bright, pleasant day that it was, the fishermen would have remained at home and the Republican majority been knocked higher than a cocked hat."

The Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book* of the 9th inst. makes this statement: "In 1868, when Gilbert C. Walker was President of the Exchange National Bank, a package containing $22,500 was put in the bank by Simon Stone and marked, said package containing the above amount in six per cent. gold-bearing United States bonds. Simon Stone died and that package was *non est*." As Gilbert C. Walker is now stumping New-Hampshire, in behalf of the Democratic Party, and attempting to make much party capital out of the Babcock offenses, the *Day Book* calls upon him to rise and explain where that package went to.

Erie County has a greenback club, with head-quarters in Buffalo, and has elected twenty-five delegates to the Syracuse Rag-money Convention, instructing them to ask for admission and to recommend an independent State organization, and that the nominees for President and Vice President be taken one from each of the present political parties. They were also instructed to urge an independent national organization upon a greenback platform, and to present the name of Senator Newton Booth, of California, as the choice of the friends of "honest money, honest legislation, and honest administration" in Western New-York, with Francis E. Spinner, of New-York, for Vice President.

NEW-JERSEY'S EX-TREASURER.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY FOUND AGAINST JOSEPHUS SOOY, JR.—A RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.

TRENTON, March 10.—The case of the State vs. Josephus Sooy, Jr., the defaulting State Treasurer, was closed to-day. Mr. John P. Stockton and John L. N. Stratton closed with strong appeals for the defense. Attorney General Vanatta closed on the part of the State. Chief Justice Beasley charged strongly against the defendant, and said that it was undisputed that the defendant still had $44,116 64 in his hands belonging to the State. The jury then retired, and after deliberating about two hours brought in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

IRISH SAVINGS BANKS.

A return compiled by Dr. Hancock gives some interesting facts respecting Irish savings. Last year they increased to the extent of £980,000, and in ten years the increase has amounted to £12,067,000. The aggregate of savings in the joint stock banks, deposits in savings banks, and Indian funds, is now £70,180,000. In the joint stock banks there was an increase last year of £1,785,000, and of £14,900,000 in ten years. In the Post Office Savings Banks the deposits increased £70,000. The investments in Government funds and India stock decreased, but this, remarks the London *Times*, is owing to the larger interest allowed by railway companies for debenture stocks, and the transfer has been encouraged by the definition of securities which married women might invest is given in the Married Women's Property act of 1870, and also by the greater number of investments in Russian and American bonds. The abundance of capital is shown by the fact that the four per cent. guaranteed stock of the Dublin and Drogheda and Northern Railway rose from an average price of £90 in 1865-9 to £99½ at the end of 1875, and the original stock advanced in price from an average of £89 in 1865-9 to £123¾ at the end of last year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 10th inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the past week was 8,236 tons, against 13,662 tons for the same period of last year; decrease 5,426 tons. The quantity sent for the year so far was 488,418 tons, against 451,071 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase, 37,347 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for this week was: Anthracite, 36,236 tons; bituminous, 57,189 tons; total, 93,425 tons; against 101,849 tons anthracite and 43,554 tons bituminous—total, 145,403 tons—for the corresponding period of last year; decrease of anthracite, 65,613 tons; increase of bituminous, 13,635 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 2,132,185 tons; bituminous, 441,343 tons—total, 2,573,528 tons; against 2,011,641 tons anthracite, and 384,582 tons bituminous—total, 2,396,223 tons—for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 120,544 tons; increase of bituminous, 56,761 tons; total increase, 177,305 tons."

A SWINDLE ON THE CHARITABLE.

Two weeks ago the lodging-house established by the St. John's Guild, at the corner of Centre and Leonard streets, under the direction of Rev. Algernon S. Cropsey, closed up, owing to the want of funds. It was understood that a man named George W. Pierce, who was employed by the Guild as head cook and manager, had, during his term of office, purloined a number of meal tickets and given them to other persons to sell. Yesterday afternoon John B. Morrison, who said he was a carpenter, residing at No. 14 Monroe street, came into THE TIMES office and offered some of these tickets for sale. He was promptly arrested by Detective Jackson, of the Fourth Precinct, and on being arraigned before Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, was at once recognized as an old thief and vagabond. Active search was made by Capt. Williams and his detectives for Pierce, but without success. Morrison will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONGRESS ENDED.

PLAINFIELD, March 10.—The Sunday-school Congress closed to-day. At the morning session the international lessons system and all the points pertaining thereto were thoroughly discussed, and in the afternoon the Sunday-school Congressional scheme was the topic, after which addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Randolph, Bishop Simpson, and Rev. Dr. Deems. Bishop Simpson spoke in favor of the universal lesson system. The evening and last session was addressed by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Philadelphia. His theme was "The Bible and the Social Problems." At the close of his address there were devotional exercises, after which the Congress closed to meet again in Philadelphia some time next year, no date being fixed.

THE FISHERIES.

BOSTON, March 10.—There have been forty-four arrivals of the Gloucester fishing fleet during the past week—twenty-eight from St. George's Bay, eight from Grand Banks, and eight with frozen herring. The receipts have been 732,000 pounds of codfish, 433,600 pounds of halibut, and 2,400 barrels of herring.

ALBANY.

THE LEGISLATURE.

DEMOCRATIC "REFORMERS" WASTING VALUABLE TIME—THE HEALTH OFFICER'S FEES—THE SO-CALLED ERIE BILL—A SINGULAR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 10, 1876.

This morning's session of the Legislature was chiefly noticeable for a very determined effort on the part of certain Senators and Assemblymen to manufacture a little cheap capital for the party which they represent. In the lower house Mr. Wenzel, who has already made several fruitless attempts to bring himself into public notice, succeeded in calling up his resolution, which it will be remembered congratulates the Democrats in Congress upon "their success in discovering the Belknap frauds," and urging them to continue "the good work so nobly begun." In asking for the adoption of his resolution, Mr. Wenzel made a speech which may have been understood by such persons as were acquainted with both the English language and that peculiar dialect spoken by the lower classes of South Germany, but to those who were so unfortunate as to understand English only, his rambling talk was almost unintelligible. At the conclusion of the speech, which would have been simply laughable did it not relate to so serious a subject, Mr. Forster, of Westchester, offered an amendment to the original resolution, which provided that Congressmen, irrespective of party, should be thanked for all their efforts in unearthing fraud in high places. The amendment continued that in doing so they were but carrying out the watchword of reform—"Let no guilty man escape." After most of the "dimecratic legislayters," as Mr. Fallon, of New-York, delights to call his party friends, had exhausted themselves in opposition to this proposition, Mr. George West, of Saratoga, made one of the most sensible speeches of the day. He said that he was opposed not only to the original resolution, but to the substitute; they were both out of place and entirely uncalled for. Members of Assembly, in his opinion, should attend to the business for which they were elected, and should not waste their time and abuse their office by introducing and debating buncombe political resolutions. If they wanted to find frauds they could find them at home, and it was an impertinence to intimate that members of the national assembly needed any support or congratulation upon a work which it was plainly their duty to perform. Hamilton Fish, Jr., spoke briefly but pointedly. He differed from Mr. West, believed that some action should be taken upon the matter under consideration, and was particularly desirous that the Congressional Investigating Committee should be severely censured and condemned for letting the witness Marsh escape, thus endangering the prosecution against Belknap. Following Mr. Fish came "Georgie" Weiant, who delights in the title of "the young Democratic reformer of Rockland." What Mr. Weiant has reformed nobody seems to know, but what he could reform with advantage to himself is unfortunately only too apparent to those who are obliged to associate with him. This morning he was in one of his best humors. He wanted the Government reformed, he wanted the Constitution changed, he wanted "reform, reform, and nothing but reform." This, he said, was the cry of the Democrats everywhere, and it was the cry which would bring their candidate—the "young reformer" meant Samuel J. Tilden—to the White House next Fall. "Already," continued Mr. Weiant, in a burst of eloquence which was listened to with open-mouthed wonder by his friend "Railroad Killian," "already has one of the hirelings of the Executive Mansion been stricken from his place. Already has a Minister of the Cabinet been impeached, but the crowning glory of the noble work is yet to come. It will come when the master, the chief of such servants, is himself stricken down." These burning words fell like firebrands into the Democratic camp, and in quick succession they were echoed and re-echoed by Messrs. Fallon, King, and Ruggles. Then Mr. Lyon, of Kings, from whom better things were expected, rose, and looking pointedly at Mr. Fish, said that, in his opinion, the resolution under consideration should also include a condemnation of the Government for its course in regard to Spain and the Cuban question.

This style of debate was continued for nearly an hour, and then, after a call for the previous question made by Mr. Forster, the following preamble and resolution were passed by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, The bribery and corruption disclosed by the recent investigation in Congress has startled the people by the exposure of the unworthiness of one whose previous unsullied record, both as a soldier and a civilian, had won the admiration of his countrymen, and placed him in his late high position: and whereas the promptness and unanimity with which the members of Congress of both parties have taken steps to call the unworthy official to account, expresses the sentiment of the people, who, with one voice, demand the speedy trial and punishment of officials guilty of crime or misdemeanor in office, and echo the words: "Let no guilty man escaape;" therefore

Resolved, That the people of the State of New-York, represented in this House, demand that W. W. Belknap be brought to speedy trial of the crime charged against him, and that they most earnestly deprecate any such weak and inefficient inquiries by committees as shall lead to a loss of the evidence necessary to conviction, whereby any offenders may escape or avoid the punishment of their guilt, demanding that in every case of malfeasance in office the same vigor shall be manifested as characterized the prosecution and resulted in the conviction and sentence of the Whisky Ring, to the end that every corrupt official be speedily removed from any position of trust, and that the honor and integrity of our Government be maintained.

It was generally hoped by the respectable men of both parties that the passage of the resolution would put an end to the whole discussion. This, however, was not the case. Mr. Schieffelin, a young man sent here by the Democrats of Westchester, had not been able to obtain the floor while the main debate was going on, and, in order to get "right on the record," offered a resolution which indorses the sentiment that no guilty man should escape, and further expresses the conviction that "no guilty man should be allowed to resign in order to facilitate his escape." This was tabled under the rule, and then the whole farce was fittingly ended by a member named Crosby, who introduced a resolution which called upon President Grant to give "his faithful friend and supporter, Belknap," a certificate of good character. The routine business transacted this morning was neither interesting nor important. The resolution which authorizes the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to send for persons and papers for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of fees received by the Health Officer of the Port of New-York during the past two years, was passed. It is understood that Dr. Vanderpoel will come before the committee next week.

Mr. Patten introduced a bill which provides that hereafter no person shall use or occupy any stand or stall in any of the public markets of New-York City or receive any permit or license to do so unless he shall have been a resident of the State for at least six months prior to the granting of such license. This is intended to affect New-Jersey market men. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Forster, Hogeboom, Sherman, and Talmage a Committee of Conference on the Supply bill, after which an adjournment was had until Monday evening.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

When the bill to provide for the reorganization of railroads sold under mortgage, which has come to be known as the Erie Railroad bill, came up for a third reading this morning, Senator McCarthy moved to have it sent back to the Committee of the Whole, and in the course of a speech in support of the motion, read the following telegram:

Will arrive to-morrow with 4,000 shares opposing adjourn Erie.

COUNT MELCHIOR GUARASKI DEWEZELE,
of London.

Senator McCarthy explained that the telegram had been handed to him by one of the Senators after he had entered the Senate Chamber this morning. The Senator to whom the telegram was sent did not know the name of the sender in New-York, nor did he recognize the name of the firm. Senator McCarthy, however, said he based his opposition to the third reading of the bill, without further consideration, alone, on the ground that it was, in effect, special legislation, and that its provisions were not sufficiently clear. Ostensibly the bill was an amendment to a general law, but in reality it was a special law, and, as such, in direct violation of the Constitution. He was not aware that the passage of the measure was asked for by any considerable portion of the stock and bond holders. The bill was blind, and drawn in a complex manner intended to confuse. The person who drew it had drawn two or three other bills now on the Senate files, which were distinguished by the same characteristics of blindness and complexity. The speaker thought it would be more honest and manly in the Senate to declare that the object could not be reached by a general law, and in accordance with that declaration to change the title of the bill so that the people might know it was intended for the benefit of the Erie Railroad. Senator Rogers declared himself willing to make clear any portions of the bill which might appear obscure. The bill simply provided that a railroad sold under mortgage may be reorganized on a system in which one of the features shall be the right of the bondholders to vote. After some further debate Senator McCarthy withdrew his motion. Mr. Morrisey offered an amendment to the effect that the bill be recommended with instructions to the committee to amend by providing that bondholders may vote by proxy. A standing vote resulted in a tie. The President cast his vote in the affirmative, and the bill was sent back to the committee with the instructions contained in Mr. Morrissey's amendment.

Senator Bradley offered preamble and resolutions declaring attacks upon the action of the Governor relating to the appointment of the Canal Investigation Commission and to his annual Message on the subject unjust, and asking information from the Attorney General in relation to canal prosecutions, and spoke in their defense.

The concurrent resolution containing the State Prison amendments passed the Senate this morning Messrs. Bixby, Jacobs, and Loomis, Democrats voting in the negative.

Senator Woodin introduced a bill amending the law of 1875 in relation to the incorporation of life and health insurance companies, prohibiting the purchasing or holding real estate beyond what is used for its accommodation in the transaction of its business, or such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts or money due.

Next week the Senate will hold night sessions on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

LOSS OF NEGOTIABLE DRAFTS.

Two gentlemen, who refused to divulge their names, called at the Fifteenth Precinct Station last night, and stated that while going from the New-York Hotel, where they are stopping, to the Central Park, one of them lost two drafts amounting to $11,400, drawn on the Bank of New-York by Polledo Rionda & Co., of Havana, and accepted by Gomez Rionda & Co., of this City. One of the drafts was for $8,700 and the other for $2,700. They were both payable on Wednesday last, and could be cashed by any person presenting them. The two gentlemen subsequently called at Police Head-quarters and acquainted Inspector McDermott with the loss.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 10.—A plan for a general jail delivery was discovered here to-day. A prisoner imparted the information to the jailer. At least six burglars were concerned, and the break was to be made at midnight of to-morrow. Various implements were found in the burglars' cells. In one cell a hole had been cut through the ceiling. A double guard has been placed upon the jail.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES

commences a new story in the New-York *Weekly*, on Monday next, entitled "Chateau D'Or." It is written expressly and exclusively for the New-York *Weekly*.—*Boys of the World.*

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a disposition to pulmonary disease exists a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—*Advertisement.*

The Greatest Discovery of the Age

Is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of aches and pains, also cholera, dysentery, colic, and vomiting. Warranted for over twenty-seven years, and never failed. No family or traveler should be without it. It is worth its weight in gold. Sold by the druggists. Depot No. 10 Park place. Fifty cents and one dollar; a saving of 25 per cent. on the $1 bottles.—*Advertisement.*

The collection of 1,000 scientific specimens of the Phrenological Institute can be seen daily at No. 737 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. An experienced examiner always in attendance.—*Advertisement.*

Calcined Magnesia is Valuable in a Long List of diseases, but being immiscible with water is almost valueless. MILK OF MAGNESIA is not open to that objection.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, was never broken through. No family can afford to be without it.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats Just Issued by ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Ask your dentist about them.

MARRIED.

BROWN—WILSON.—On Tuesday evening, March 7, 1876, at Christ Church, Bedford av., Brooklyn, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, assisted by Rev. N. Maynard and Rev. W. T. Fitch, CLARENCE BROWN, of Baltimore, to EMILIE T. WILSON, daughter of William Taylor, Esq., of Brooklyn.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

GRAHAM—MAGAFFIN.—Thursday, March 2, 1876, at No. 434 West 19th st., by Rev. W. W. Page, of New-York Presbyterian Church, JOHN GRAHAM to ANNIE MAGAFFIN.

☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

DIED.

BISHOP.—On Friday, March 10, VICTOR BISHOP, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No 41 West 10th st., on Monday, March 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

EDWARDS.—On Friday, March 10, 1876, WILLIAM W. EDWARDS, in his 80th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 282 Henry street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 12, at 2 P. M.

ECCLESS.—On Thursday, March 9, MARY ECCLESS.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, March 11, at 1:30 P. M., at her late residence, No. 40 Charlton st.

FOSTER.—In Bloomfield, N. J., March 8, Gen. FREDERIC E. FOSTER, of Washington, D. C.

FITCH.—At Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 9th day of March instant, JABEZ FITCH, M. D., aged 82 years.

FORBES.—At a meeting of the Commissioners and attachés of the Board of Excise, held March 1 , 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from the sphere of life and usefulness to the community at large, Mrs. SARAH M., the beloved wife of our comrade, friend, and associate, Major Joseph Forbes; and

Whereas, As it appears only as yesterday that the deceased was in the full enjoyment of bodily vigor and health, which, in its full bloom was ruthlessly destroyed by the arch-fiend Death, and the sudden bereavement thus inflicted upon our friend, Major Forbes, is a misfortune to be deeply deplored; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body, composed of the Commissioners and attachés of the Board of Excise, hereby tender to Major Forbes, their heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of his great affliction, with the hope that the recollection of the virtues and womanly attributes of his lamented wife, and the manifold acts of charitable benevolence she at all times bestowed, will, in a measure, act as a balm to his lacerated heart.

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. SARAH M. FORBES, we again recognize the mysterious power of an everlasting Divinity, whose stern mandates even Princes and potentates must obey, and whose behests are wise and inscrutable.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be transmitted to Major Forbes, and that we attend the funeral of his departed wife in a body.

Commissioner JAS. L. STEWART, Chairman.
Chief Clerk H. J. KERNER, Secretary.

GILMORE.—In Brooklyn, March 8, 1876, MADGE, only child of James R. and Harriet B. Gilmore, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Interment at Chambersburg, Penn.

HARRISON.—On Friday morning, March 10, after a lingering illness, ETHEL CARY, infant daughter of Burton Norvell and Constance Cary Harrison.

The remains will be buried at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, March 11.

HIGGINS.—On Friday, March 10, SUSAN HATFIELD HIGGINS, of pneumonia.

Funeral services on Sunday at 2 P. M., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. J. Kettlewell, No. 134 West 34th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth for interment on Monday morning.

KENT.—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., Mrs. ELLEN C., widow of the late Charles Kent.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 East 37th st., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in the family vault under Cathedral.

LEES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 10, JOHN AUGUSTUS LEES, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of Mrs. James Sheldon, No. 151 Congress st., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred at Westport, Conn., on Monday.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, March 10, ALFRED S. LEGGETT, in his 31st year.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 277 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 12th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, on Monday.

MACPHERSON.—On Friday, March 10, of consumption, JAMES L., only child of James A. and the late Annie MacPherson, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 300 West 12th st. Interment at Long Branch, on Monday.

MARTIN.—On Friday morning, March 10, HORTENSE, daughter of Edmund P. and Jane A. Martin, in the 6th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 12, at 3 o'clock, from No. 169 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY.—On Thursday, March 9, 1876, JAMES C. MONTGOMERY, aged 19 years, 6 months, and 19 days.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th av. and 20th st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MILNE.—At Yonkers, Thursday, March 9, at the residence of his parents, WALTER, son of John and Jane Milne, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Westminster Church, on Sunday, March 12, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 1 P. M. train from 30th st., New-York; return at 6:47 P. M.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, March 8, RICHARD W. MOORE, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends, also members of Allen Street Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 231 Madison st., on Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.

RAPALJE.—On Thursday, 9th inst., at Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, ALETTA RAPALJE, in her 78th year.

Funeral from her late residence on Sunday at 12 o'clock M.

ROLLWAGEN.—On March 10, 1876, after a short illness, FREDERICK ROLLWAGEN, Jr., eldest son of Frederick Rollwagen, deceased.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEE.—In Brooklyn, March 9, MARY M., daughter of the late Isaac See, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 50 South Oxford st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Saturday. Train leaves 42d st. at 9:10 A. M. Carriages in waiting on arrival of train in Tarrytown.

SICKELS.—On Friday, March 10, JOHN B. SICKELS, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 40 East 74th st., Sunday, March 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Tarrytown.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, Friday morning, March 10, of diphtheria, JOHN ALLEN, youngest son of Rodney C. and Annie Allen Ward, aged 2 years.

Funeral services at No. 139 Joralemon st. at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The remains will be taken to Rochester for interment.

WILBUR.—At "Brook Farm," New-Brunswick, N. J., March 9, 1876, JEREMIAH WILBUR, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence on Monday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice. Train by Pennsylvania Railroad leaves New-York at 12:25 P. M.; returning, train leaves New-Brunswick at 3:41 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at New-Brunswick.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, CLARK C. WILSON, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 972 Lexington av., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

YENNI.—WALTER T. YENNI, at Gainesville, Fla., March 7, only son of Frederick A. and Leonora C. Yenni, in the 20th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART NOTICE AND SALE.

WAKEMAN HOLBERTON, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.

E. P. FOWLER, M. D., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The entire collection of Oil and Water-color Paintings, Sketches, Studies, &c., comprising the best works of

WAKEMAN HOLBERTON, ESQ.

To be sold by auction TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, Mr. Holberton contemplating a protracted absence in Europe.

DR. E. P. FOWLER'S COLLECTION.

The PRIVATE COLLECTION of Fine Modern Paintings belonging to E. P. FOWLER, Esq., M. D., of this City, comprising a large number of Paintings by American and Foreign Artists, many of which were specially painted to his order.

To be sold by auction WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15.

DR. FOWLER'S LIBRARIES.

Catalogues of the Select and Art Library and Medical Library belonging to Dr. Fowler may be had at Clinton Hall. To be sold by auction March 16, 17, 18.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 11, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M. for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco March 16, 1876.

The direct mail for Brazil, &c., leaves New-York March 8. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, calculus, gravel, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of the heart, blood, liver, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, premature debility, and chronic diseases hitherto incurable. Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free. Depot and reception rooms No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Reduced to 25 cents a gallon per barrel.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN THE BEST beef, veal, mutton, lamb, poultry, game, fruit, vegetables, fish, oysters, &c. Orders receive special attention. No. 518 6th av., one door below 31st st., and No. 540 9th av., one door below 40th st., New-York City.

SAMPLE TEAS! CHEAPEST AND BEST!

EXTRA FINE, 32c. A POUND!

EXTRA CHOICE, 38c. A POUND!

PARKE'S, NO. 186 FRONT ST., NEAR FULTON.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.

NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.

Opposite Herald Office.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, buttonhole twist, and embroidery silks, No. 469 Broadway, New-York; No. 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

NOS. 549 and 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

COMIN' THRO' THE RYE.

One vol., 8vo. Paper covers..............75 cents.

A very amusing and well-written story. The history of the youth of the Adairs is extremely amusing, and told in a bright and witty manner. * * * One of the pleasantest novels of the season.—*Morning Post.*

It is a clever novel, never dull, and the story never hangs fire.—*Standard.*

There is a great deal of power in "Comin' Thro' the Rye." The heroine grows up before our eyes from the "tom-boy" stage of girlishness to an excellent specimen of loving and truthful womanhood. There is originality in the tragic plot, and an unceasing current of rather rollicking fun, which saves the tragedy from becoming too sombre.—*Athenæum.*

II.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 10:

Oliver Bryan, at an Executor's sale, to close estate of Henry A. Swan, deceased, sold the four-story brick house, 25 by 60, with lot one-half the block in depth, No. 14 East Thirty-seventh street, east of Fifth avenue, for $35,100, to E. D. Morgan.

George H. Scott, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, D. Seymour, Esq., Referee, sold plot 28.8 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-fifth street, for $16,000, and one lot, 27.2 by 75, on the same avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-fifth street, for $16,200, both lots being purchased by the United States Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

D. M. Seaman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George P. Smith Esq., Referee, disposed of a five-story brick store and tenement, with lot 25 by 100, on Columbia street, west side, 175 feet north of Delancey street, for $12,430, John Keyes, the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit, being the buyer.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, sold two brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue, for $5,000 each, to the Third Avenue Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick store, with lot 20.10 by 97.3, No. 121 White street, south side, between Centre and Baxter streets, for $6,104, to S. C. Hinman.

H. W. Coates made the last sale of the day under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, H. E. Woodward, Esq., Referee, disposing of a two-story, basement, and attic frame house, with plot 127.2 by 100 by 134.2 by about 100, situate on C street, west side, 100 feet south of Hudson avenue, Inwood, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $3,000, the purchaser being Samuel Van Vlichten, plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining auctions of the day announced resulted as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of property on Duane street, east of Broadway, adjourned to the 15th inst.; sale by same auctioneer of a house and lot on Broome street, south-west corner of Sheriff street, and of lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, east of Tenth avenue, property withdrawn, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged; sale by R. J. Garrettson, through Peter Meyer, of a plot of land and improvements on East Eighty-fourth street, west of Third avenue, adjourned to the 24th inst.; and sale by Winans & Davies of a house and plot on Fourth avenue, north of Eighteenth street, adjourned to the 31st inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Two auctions are noticed for to-day at the Exchange, viz.:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 107 Mott street, west side, between Hester and Grand streets.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 77.2 by 75, with improvements, on First avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-third street.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Oliver Bryan.

1 four-story brick house and lot, No. 14 East 37th st., e. of 5th av., lot 25x½ block	$35,100

By George H. Scott.

1 lot, Madison av., s. e. corner of 75th st., 28.8 x100	$16,000
1 lot, Madison av., n. w. corner of 75th st., 27.1 x75	16,200

By D. M. Seaman.

1 five-story brick store, tenement, and lot, Columbia st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Delancey st., lot 25x100	$12,430

By A. H. Muller & Son.

2 brick buildings and lots, East 54th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., lots each 25x100.5, $5,000 each	$10,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick store and lot, No. 121 White st., s. s., between Centre and Baxter sts., lot 20.10x97.3	$6,104

By H. W. Coates.

1 two-story, basement, and attic, frame house and plot, C st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Hudson av., Inwood, 24th Ward, plot 127.2x100x134.2x about 100	$3,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 9.

60th st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 5th av., 22x100.5, (leasehold;) Jane A. Parks to D. W. Bain	$51,000
Main Post Road, irregular, 24th Ward; Jane L. Jessup to William Bathgate	2,000
Madison st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x96; Michael L. Keefe to Walter Van Houten	24,000
9th st., s. s., 185.11 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x93.11; Adelia K. Broome and husband to Shepherd K. Mattison	21,000
Madison st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x96; Gerhard Spiegelhoff (by Attorney) to Michael L. Keefe	25,000
Madison st., same property; Walter Van Houten to Mary A. Keefe	24,000
Van Stoll st., n. e. s., 25 ft. n. w. of Rider av., 25x100, (23d ward;) James Tier and wife to Silas D. Gifford	1,600
39th st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x92; James K. Ford to Sarah M. May	27,250
11th av., s. e. corner 145th st., 175x99.11; John Riley and wife to Jeremiah Devlin	19,500
31st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x98.9; Alice R. Wood to Catharine Lawrence	23,500
16th st., n. s., 228.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92; Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, to Mary Braun	7,900
143d st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x99.11; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to Sarah E. Raynor, Executrix	1,400
Jacob st., e. s., 79.7 ft. n. of Ferry st., 8x50x irregular; Charles B. Caldwell, Referee, to Charles A. Scofield	9,600
Jacob st., e. s., 99.0½ ft. n. of Ferry st., 10.9x50 x irregular; same to John McColgan	11,100
90th st., s. s., 156.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x 100.8½; Frederick W. Loew, Referee, to John Stimmel	3,500
11th st., n. s., 298.7 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.5x 100.11; William Sinclair, Referee, to Thomas Mackellar	6,500
119th st., n. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x75.7½; William H. Allen to Mary Ann McCarthy	4,000
76th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x102.2; August L. Nosser and wife to Mary E. Haines	33,100
5th av., n. e. corner of 127th st., 24.11x110; Adolphus Koffman and wife to Frederick Brandes	14,200
63d st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 8th av., 60x100.4; German Evangelical Lutheran St. Luke's Church to Chauncey D. Pease	18,950
56th st., s. s., 111 ft. e. of 4th av., 21x100.5; Mary E. Haines and husband to August L. Nosser	35,000
Ferry st., No. 27, n. s., 49.11½ ft. e. of Jacob st., 10.9x irregular; Charles Caldwell to John McColgan	22,200

LEASES RECORDED.

Chrystie st., No. 181, 20 years; Angus Ross to Bernhard Breder	$200
Lawrence st., s. s., East of Broadway, 3 years; John Ruger to Henry Wicht	780
Bayard st., No. 45, 10 years; Elise Porret to Elise Fenninger	1,800
East Broadway, No. 90, store floor, 5 years; Joseph Schaeffler to John J. Burke	670
Grand st., No. 225, 5 years; Emma Bernhard to Philip Ashenbach	2,000

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FOR SALE—IN THE THRIVING VILLAGE OF Arlington, N. J., two neat cottages nearly completed. Also, for rent, three new stores with living apartments over them; will be ready for occupancy on or before May 1. Apply at the office of the Arlington Homestead Association, No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 2, or S. S. WILLIAMSON, Superintendent, Arlington.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Hyde Park, near Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, in a high state of cultivation, 130 acres, consisting of an elegant mansion and grounds, gardener's house, hot and cold graperies, and a stone gothic house on river front, will be sold at a bargain and on favorable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, THIRTY-TWO minutes from the City, and five minutes' walk from depot, a well-built cottage of seven rooms, with two or more lots of ground; fine healthy location; terms easy. Apply to D. PEARSON, Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway, or RANKIN & VAN COURT, Mount Vernon.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON EAST bank of Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, 80 acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH—THE DOUBLE-FRONT cottage known as No. 128 West Jersey st., the most desirable location in Elizabeth; lot 80x300 feet, and ground filled with choicest shrubbery and fruit; will be sold very cheap. Apply to

WM. W. THOMAS, No. 23 William st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A BEAUTIFUL COTtage-house; nine rooms, marble mantels, and all the modern improvements; situated at Montrose, Orange, N. J.; three minutes' walk from railroad station, one hour from New-York. Inquire of or address P. GERBERT, corner Main and Canfield sts., Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK—LARGE residence, containing every modern convenience; spring water, fine acreage, extensive views, excellent neighborhood; will rent fully furnished. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.; Orange, opposite principal station.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE PRIvate residence at Orange Junction, N. J.; three minutes' walk from the depot; about one acre of land, with choice fruits and flowers in abundance; house has hot and cold water and furnace. Address C. M. MARSH, Room No. 84, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF land, one hour from City, in New-Jersey; good house; twelve rooms; modern improvements; Carriage-house; elevated; healthy; fruit; shade; $7,500; terms to suit. OWNER, No. 50 Cortlandt st.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR to let in Orange, N. J., and vicinity.

A. T. FRENCH,
Real Estate Agent, Main st., near Junction, East Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE PROPerty between Tarrytown and Sing Sing; commands magnificent river views; has great prospective value; for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A SPECIALTY.—CHOICE of houses to rent and for sale, furnished or unfurnished. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

FORTY MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.—New house for sale; also choice lots; money loaned for building; Rutherford, N. J., first station on Erie Railway. D. B. IVISON, No. 138 Grand st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—FOR sale or to let for one or more years, furnished or unfurnished, a cottage in the most desirable part of Tarrytown. Address A. C. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NOS. 54, 56, and 58 CHATHAM ST., ON MONDAY, MARCH 13, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The property has a frontage of 50 feet on Chatham st., 90 feet in depth on the westerly and 48 feet on the easterly side. The lease is from the corporation of the City of New-York, eighteen years to run from May 1, 1876, at $2,300 ground rent per annum, taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal.

Maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

HOWARD W. COATES, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE,

All that valuable property situated on the north-east corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets, in the City of New-York.

The above property has a frontal on Greenwich st. of thirty-three feet three and one-half inches, (33.3½;) ninety-one feet, eleven inches on Fulton st., (91.11;) depth of the northerly side of said lot, one hundred and three feet two inches, (103.2;) the rear of said lot being thirty-two feet, (32;) together with the buildings thereon.

Terms will be made known on the day of the sale.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ONE SUITE, CONSISTING OF THREE rooms and bath-room; apartment house. No. 2 East 15th st., corner 5th av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

43d st., near 5th av., $2,000.
No. 3 West Washington place, $1,500.
50th st., near Broadway, $1,100.
38th st., near Park av., $1,400.
Lexington av. and 37th st., $350 per month.
47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., $400 per month.
No. 29 Beekman place, $1,500.
22d st., 6th and 6th avs., $300 per month.
25th st., 7th and 8th avs., $1,700.
48th st., near 6th av., $3,000.
No. 28 West 10th st., (fully furnished,) $3,350.
48th st., near 5th av., (very elegant.)
No. 143 West 14th st., (extra size.)
5th av., near 12th st.
5th av., corner house, (extra size, with private stable,) near 34th st.
Full particulars and permits from

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, TO A SUITABLE private family, one of the finest and healthiest places on the Hudson, the owner intending to go to Europe; a handsomely furnished house, stable, and ten acres of land, with forest and fruit trees and grape-bearing vines; for house use, a never-failing spring of clear running water; the garden surrounded with water; it has a river front, with a driving road to the river, and a dock, and is situated a mile south of Main st., Yonkers, thirty-five minutes from 42d st.; the house is suited for Summer and Winter, fifty feet square, with seventeen rooms, besides the basement rooms; marble hall, 12x50; double brick walls and iron shutters, with abundance of water carried to the top of the house by a water-ram; also, burglar alarm, gas, &c., all in perfect order; rent, $3,500, or $2,500 and the taxes. Apply to

WILLIAM N. CLARK,
No. 170 William st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers to let or lease his residence, situated on 138th st. and Southern Boulevard, Twenty-third Ward. The house is in complete order, large, and well adapted for a large family; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., with gas throughout. The grounds contain about twenty-five acres under high cultivation, with hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, and conservatory, with choicest fruit of various kinds. It has a commanding view of the East River and surrounding country; all necessary outbuildings in good order; in short, a most desirable residence, being within twenty minutes of Forty-second Street Depot. JOHN J. CRANE, No. 76 Wall st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING, NO. 125 WAVERLEY place; rent $1,000. Call from 2 until 5 P. M.

ALSO, third floor and attic, No. 127 Waverley place; rent, $22 50 per month. Keys with M. Manns, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.

ALSO, entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., north-east corner Waverley place, with the photograph gallery, $50 per month. Keys at No. 129 Waverley place.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

A VERY CHOICE PART OF HOUSE TO rent on West 22d st.: second and third floors; eight rooms and bath, in a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; in elegant condition; all improvements, water-closet on each floor, &c.; and with a very desirable family as occupants of balance of house; much better than a flat; rent, $65 per month to a small, desirable family. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT THIRTY-three acres, situated on the west shore of Hempstead Harbor, nearly opposite Glen Cove and Sea Cliff; and three miles from Roslyn village, twenty-five miles from New-York by boat and rail. Apply to or address M. S. HEISER, Roslyn, Long Island, or DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, No. 88 Nassau st.

TO RENT.—A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING THE City will rent, for six months or a year, an elegantly furnished suite of apartments in one of the best kept and most select houses on 5th av., consisting of parlor, library, three bed-rooms, and two bath-rooms, all communicating. For full particulars address Box No. 5,585 New-York Post-office.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET, FROM APRIL OR May 1, a very desirable house on Atlantic st., near depot, opposite Capt. Skiddy's house, 40 by 40, lot 75 by 200; Trinity Lake water; stable on premises. Apply to W. R. RITCH, Stamford, or T. G. RITCH, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—BROOKLYN.—LOCATION UNSURPASSED; rent, $650; Philadelphia brick cottage house, ten rooms, French roof, all modern improvements, newly embellished, suitable for small family. Apply to C. TOPHAM, No. 593 Broadway.

TO LET.—STEAM-HEATED, THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop house; modern improvements; thirteen rooms and eleven pantries; rent, $800; possession at any time. Apply on premises, No. 2,308 2d av., between 118th and 119th sts.

PROSPECT PLACE, EAST 42D ST.—THREE-story stone, all improvements, $750; East 41st st., $900; one painted in oil, 20x50, $1,200. Office, East 42d st., corner Prospect place, or CHARLES H. TODD, No. 70 Beaver st.

TO LET.—ON HUDSON RIVER, WITHIN ONE hour of New-York, elegant stone house, completely furnished; every convenience; ornamental trees and shrubbery, garden, out-buildings, &c.; twenty to fifty acres of ground. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO LET—AT CRESSKILL, N. J., NEAR DEPOT; good house, eight rooms, stable, four acres in garden; rent $250. Apply at RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED, FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone house No. 104 East 37th st., first door from Park av., in perfect order. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A nicely-furnished medium-sized house on 5th av., near 42d st.; rent, $3,600. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, at James McCreery & Co.'s, Broadway, corner of 11th st.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-story English basement house No. 48 West 12th st., in perfect order; rent $2,000 per annum. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, centrally located, renting from $1,000 to $5,000. R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15, between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 219 East 19th st.; all improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 218 East 18th st.

TO RENT—19TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., FOUR-STORY English basement brick house; rent moderate. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 244 West 49th st.; rent, $1,300. J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 24 Park place.

TO LET—NO. 67 PEARL ST., WHOLE BUILDING. Apply on the premises, or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSES—IN CHOICE LOCAtions, at moderate rents. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

A—FLATS FROM $30 TO $60 PER MONTH; all improvements. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,

THE OFFICES

Now Occupied by the

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,

NO. 52 BROADWAY,

EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,

Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.

ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF NO. 1,237 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel: in perfect order; excellent location for dentist or fancy goods; rent, $100 per month. Also, basement; in good order; good location for shoe store; rent, $40 per month. Also, stores and buildings Nos. 502 and 504 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.; rent, $2,500 each, per annum. Also, stores and apartments in Nos. 140 and 142 West 30th st.; rent reasonable. Apply to D. L. JAMES, in the store No. 142 West 30th st., between 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or after that time at No. 129 Fulton st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; very fine business stand.

ALSO, store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley place; rent reduced; possession may be had of entire building on May 1.

ALSO, building No. 45 Thomas st., $450 per annum.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

OFFICES TO RENT

on the first, second, and fourth floors. Also, four-story factory, 55th st. and North River. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING NO. 46 Broadway, running through to New st., with offices and front and rear hatchways; also, office, basement, and cellar, No. 45 New st., running through to Broadway. Apply to H. D. MILDEBERGER, No. 80 Carmine st., or in the Hardware store, No. 46 Broadway.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 162 SOUTH ST., CORner of Dover st.; building desirably located for ship chandlery business; outside entrance on Dover st. to second-story offices; very moderate rent and immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 9.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODIous offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to

JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 117 FULTON ST., EXtending through to Ann st.; desirably located for the wholesale drug business or a clothing house. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

SEVERAL STORES ON 8TH AV., BETWEEN 33d and 34th sts., to rent at reduced prices. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, light, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUDing store, No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED, A SMALL HOUSE NEAR 5TH av., for cash and a beautiful residence in Elizabeth. Address G. W. C., No. 297 5th av.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE BY A RELIABLE tenant between 3d and 7th avs.; rent moderate and paid in advance. Address J. C., 67 West 11th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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Corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., can find respectable German and other servants, also married couples, waiting for situations.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By an educated lady and musician, as companion to a lady, governess, or housekeeper; best references given and required. Address L. H. S., No. 130 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a strong, healthy girl, who is a thorough laundress, and does chamber-work neatly; City or country; best references. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and washing, or chamber-maid and sewing; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 346 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 441 East 17th st. corner Avenue A.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress, or plain sewing; best City reference; country preferred. Call on K. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing and Ironing.—Good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Apply at No 349 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERican woman as chamber-maid or to do family sewing; good reference. Call or address No. 448 Hudson st.

CUTTER AND FITTER OF FAMILY clothing: perfect operator and repairer of work on machine: wants daily engagement at $1 25 per day. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., French laundry.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By a German girl: first-class cook, washer, and ironer; or chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook, washer, and ironer and make herself useful; can make soups, desserts, and pastry; good City reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND baker; understands soups, game, and desserts; would assist with washing; first-class City reference from last employer. Call at No. 405 7th av., room 10.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two American Protestant sisters; City or country; the former is a good family cook and laundress, the latter an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress: have good references. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Protestant German girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 326 East 22d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; a respectful and economical servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; EXCELLENT BAKER, and will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 161 Madison av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; no objection to assist with washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in a private family; three years' City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 252 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; the best City references. Address M. A. D., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; would help with the washing and ironing. Call at her present employer's, 42 West 47th st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Call at No. 121 West 19th st.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, OR AS PAStry cook in a hotel; is a superior baker; references. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK: UNDERSTANDS all kinds soups, game, and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 426 4th av., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; would take one or two families' by the day; the best of reference given. Address L. M., No. 308 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson to go out by the day as dress-maker: understands all kinds of family sewing; would take a permanent situation; best references. Call at No. 219 East 21st st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SUPERIOR WOMAN, who is a thorough housekeeper in every branch; not long from Europe; is a good cook and market woman, and an excellent manager in every department. Address for one week K. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH NEW-England house-keeper in hotel or family; experienced in sickness; fond of children; highest testimonials. Address House-keeper, No. 809 Greenwich st., corner of Jane st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady as house-keeper in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands her business: good references. Call at No. 349 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY competent to take entire charge; references of several years; City or country. Call or address E. V., No. 499 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do house-work in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at No. 426 East 11th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work in a small family; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—HAS THE VERY BEST OF City reference; is thoroughly competent. Can be seen for two days at No. 537 3d av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL: good hair-dresser; can operate or take care of children and sew; will travel; first-class reference. Address P. R., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT laundress; the very best testimonials from former employers. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY understands the business in all its branches. Apply to B. M., No. 61 East Houston st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS infant's nurse; fully competent to take entire charge from its birth; good testimonials. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman as infant's nurse; is capable of bringing it up from its birth; is a neat sewer by hand; can be well recommended. Call at No. 466 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; good City reference. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman: is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operates different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A FAMILY OR HOTEL, A first-class needle-woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; reliable references. Address C., No. 265 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO understands the care of children, would like to travel with a lady in any capacity. Call or address, for one week, Young Women's Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner East 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A POSITION TO ASSIST A lady in all household duties; perfect in cutting and sewing, making and trimming dresses; City or country. Address C. L., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY young German Protestant; fully understands the care of silver, dining-room, &c.; is an excellent chamber-maid; capable to take either position separate: highest testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau, up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads and carving; best City reference. Call at No. 426 4th av., in the store.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; fine washing and fluting. Call at No. 831 2d av.

WASHING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S WASHING by the month, and day work out. Address M. De C., No. 16 Minetta lane.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer, work home; fluting done on scissors or machine, from 37 cents to 75 cents per dozen. Call or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house; good reference. Call at No. 139 West 19th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN gentlemen's and family washing, or to clean offices or work out by the day; best City reference. Call or address M. C., No. 16½ Downing st., rear.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S,

Corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) respectable farmers, gardeners, coachmen, &c., can be obtained at reduced wages.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, OR COLLECTOR.—Ten years with last employer; highest references as to character, ability, &c. Address J. S. S., Post Office Box No. 1,290.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty years, who can groom, care, and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, edge walks, build fires, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble, sober, industrious young man; unexceptionable references if required; City or country. Call or address at stable, William H., No. 223 East 20th st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman; married, with one child. Refers by permission to T. B. Graham, New-York Gold Exchange.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A VERY SUperior young man; single lifetime; experienced in the care and management of horses; excellent City driver; highest City and country references; best City reference from last place. Call on or address C. E., at harness store, 42d st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is a first-class groom; has first class City and country reference; has been living in the country for the last five years; left on account of employer selling his horses. Call or address for two days at private stable No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, no family; man as gardener; can care and drive horses, milk, and will make himself generally useful; wife understands all kinds of house-work; first-class references. Can be seen or address for two days at No. 11 Washington st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wife as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call or address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st., second floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO WILL MAKE himself generally useful; City or country; has seven years' good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single man; understands his business thoroughly; will highly recommend him. Call at No. 119 East 22d st., or address J. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has ten years' best City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 100 West 31st st., harness store.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employers. Address J. H., Scotch farmer, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN OF nineteen, on a farm; has had three years' experience with care of cows and horses. Address W. B. W., Town of Union, N. J.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A Frenchman; speaks English; understands gardening, the care of horses, and milking; recommendations from former employer. Call at or address No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS PERFECTLY ALL kinds of flower and vegetable raising; also greenhouse work; a useful man on a gentleman's place; excellent references. Apply for two days in the basement of No. 47 Wooster st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL gardner, to take charge of gentleman's place, park, or cemetery, without glass not accepted; English, and married. Apply to T. Merritt, at J. M. Hodgson's 5th av. floral establishment, 45th st. and 5th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY AN HONEST AND REspectable Swedish man (single;) understands gardening, driving horses, and any kind of work on a gentleman's place. Call or address L. D., No. 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH;) understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, fruits, and vegetables; good references from last place. Call or address A. D., Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands the culture and treatment of grapes, plants, vegetables, and fruits, also the general management of a gentleman's place; wife is a good laundress if required. Call on or address Gardener, No. 63 Madison av.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS German, who understands gardening in all its branches; eleven years' reference. For inquiries apply to office of Joseph Beliesheim, No. 12 Chambers st.; call for one week.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, MARRIED, SMALL family; understands raising vegetables, flowers, fruits; can take care of stock and farm. Call or address P. P., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A FARM TO WORK ON SHARES, ALready stocked, or a situation to take charge of a farm; wife to take the dairy; testimonials. Address L. S., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has two years' City reference from last employer; City or country. Address F. R., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class references. Call at No. 152 and 154 East 42d st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS waiter; will make himself generally useful; speaks French and English. Call at No. 33 West 49th st., present employer, from 3 to 5.

HELP WANTED.

AN ELDERLY LADY WISHES A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman; one qualified to read, do plain sewing, and little washing; wages, $8. Address A. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED WHO CAN COPY quickly and accurately mechanical or architectural work. Address X., station G.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; young woman preferred; City reference required. Call at No. 57 East 52d st., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE COOK; none need apply without best City reference. Call at No. 6 West 34th st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCH NURSE. Apply at No. 112 West 45th st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF GENTEEL APPEARance to learn the retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; City reference required. Call at 56 West 49th st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. WILL be paid from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 3.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1876.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of the books. Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st and reopened on the 17th day of April next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM.

No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 153 EAST 38th st., in thorough good order; rooms for coachman and family. Apply on the premises, or at No. 224 South st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD.—Without Redemption.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois—January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjaman S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Rodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the decree rendered by said court in the above-entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the above-named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through or as near as practicable to the town of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops and other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company and embraced in the said deed of trust; also, all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railroad company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and right to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, they will have the right to have the amount found due them by the report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof after the payment of all costs.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876. JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery,

U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Illinois.

HAY, GREENE & LITTLER, Solicitors for complainant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

IN THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1876.

The attention of claimants and their attorneys is called to the following act of Congress and special rule of this court. JOHN DAVIS, Clerk.

AN ACT to extend the time for claimants, under section eleven of chapter four hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of the Forty-third Congress, to prove their claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That it shall be the duty of the Court of Commissioners for the Alabama Claims to receive, examine, and pass upon all claims that may be admissible under the provisions of chapter four hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of the Forty-third Congress which may be presented and filed within three months after this act shall take effect: *Provided*, That it shall appear by the claimant's petition, and be proved to the satisfaction of the court, that by reason of his absence from the United States, or his ignorance of the time limited for the filing of a petition by such claimant, or by reason of fraud, accident, or mistake, the claim of such claimant has not been previously presented to said court within the time limited by said act, and such claim, in cases where the claimant shall be absent from the United States at the time of presenting the petition, may be presented and verified in such manner as the court shall by rule have provided.

Approved March 6, 1876.

SPECIAL RULE.

In case of any claimant who may desire to present a claim under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to extend the time for claimants, under section eleven of chapter four hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of the Forty-third Congress, to prove their claims," approved March 6, 1876, and who may be absent from the United States at the time of the making or of presenting his petition, such petition may be presented and verified by the attorney-in-fact of such claimant, or by any agent specially authorized thereto, or by any person acting as agent or next friend; but in every case of a petition filed without precedent authority specifically given, the court will require subsequent ratification of such petition or claim by the claimant. Such agency or ratification shall, in every case, be duly established by proof to the satisfaction of the court.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE New-York Elevated Railroad Company will present to the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the First Department, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March instant, at the opening of the court on that day, for confirmation, the report of the Commissioners appointed by orders of said court, dated on 1st December 1875, and on the 14th day of January last to determine whether the railway described in the petition of said railroad company ought to be constructed and operated by said railroad company over, through, and along the streets and avenues specified in said petition; which report was filed with the Clerk of the said court on the 8th day of March instant.—Dated March 8, 1876.

JAMES EMOTT, of Counsel. E. C. DELAVAN, Attorney for Petitioners.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

DEC. 2, 1875, A MAN GIVING HIS NAME as PETER MASON made an important deposition before Henry J. Mills, of Newark, N. J., against Alfred Barmore's will. Mason was introduced to Mills by Thomas Green, of Bloomfield, N. J., doing business at No. 75 Murray st., New-York City. Mills says Mason is James Byrnes, of this City. Green and Titus B. Eldridge know who Mason is. I will give either Green or Eldridge $5,000 to produce to Mills, on fair notice to me, the man who made this deposition, provided it is not said Byrnes. IRA SHAFER,

No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875. JOHN W. HARPER, JOSEPH A. HARPER, Executors.

P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y. n27lawbmS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. WALTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. H. Nichols & Co., No. 1 Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the second day of March, 1876.

J. T. MURPHY, GEO. H. NICHOLS, Executors.

GEO. C. GENET, Proctor. mh4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.

JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, AARON J. VANDERPOEL, Executors.

ja22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON J. FRISBIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 24 West 15th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1876.

JOANNA E. FRISBIE, Executrix.
HENRY HAYES, Executor.

ja29-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 57 Lewis st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1876.

PHILIP MICHEL, JOHN F. MILLER, FELIX BROWN, Executors.

f19-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER CAULDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Deane & Chamberlin, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next. Dated, New-York, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1876.

WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL, Executor.
NATHAN BISHOP, Executor.

ja29-law6mS*

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND ERIE JUNCTION stock and bond holders will please call upon WM. A. GUEST & CO. No. 33 ...

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE ST.

OFFER FOR SALE

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton

RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Consolidated 30 Years

SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest Seven per Cent., payable 1st April and 1st October. United States Trust Company, Trustees.

Total amount Secured under the Mortgage is $3,000,000.

Of the old indebtedness, $500,000 Eight per Cent. Bonds mature June 1, 1877, and we are now prepared to pay them off at par and accrued interest, or to pay 101 and accrued interest in exchange for the new bonds.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1876.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, of one thousand dollars each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1876, until and including July 31, 1876, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
6	416	852	1,682	2,035	2,523	3,351
88	548	942	1,686	2,249	2,749	3,359
110	720	1,187	1,842	2,322	2,953	3,718
215	750	1,232	1,942	2,328	3,086	3,723
278	839	1,581	2,020	2,394	3,194	

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos.						
167	265	515	666	704	765	

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1876. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1876, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest, and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

EDWARD KING, President.

INVESTMENTS.

50,000 BURLINGTON CITY, (Iowa,) bonds, interest 6 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 86 and interest.

50,000 CONNECTICUT CENTRAL first mortgage bonds, interest 7 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price 90 and interest.

MONEY OBTAINED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

RANDAL H. FOOTE,

No. 70 Broadway, and No. 15 New st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

6 PER CENT.,

GOLD, PARK BONDS,

DUE IN 1903.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

BUTTRICK, GODDARD & ELLIMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 2 Nassau st., New-York.

We give particular attention to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

We execute orders for the purchase and sale of all issues of STOCKS and BONDS quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange.

We buy and sell GOLD on orders, and collect coupons, dividends, and registered interest, for account of correspondents.

We receive DEPOSITS and REMITTANCES subject to draft at sight and allow interest on daily balances. Our careful personal attention will be given to all business intrusted to our charge.

C. A. BUTTRICK, formerly with Fisk & Hatch,
GEO. H. GODDARD, late with Hatch & Foote,
Members of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
WM. ELLIMAN, late of Central National Bank.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN, AND DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILWAY CO. BONDHOLDERS

Are hereby notified that majorities of all the issues of bonds have been deposited with the Central Trust Company under the reorganization agreement.

The court sits on the 20th inst., at which time the case is expected to be heard, and it is necessary for all outstanding bondholders to deposit their bonds in the Central Trust Company by the 31st inst.

AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway,
G. P. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.,
MARCH 10, 1876. Committee.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF CITY of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Feb. 7, 1871.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Racine until noon of the 1st day of April, 1876, from holders of the bonds named above, to surrender their said bonds for cancellation on payment of the same from the sinking fund to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Such proposals shall give numbers of bonds, amounts, rate per cent., and time for which they were issued, and be marked "Proposals for Sale of Racine City Bonds." The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. R. DOUD, Mayor.

M. CLANCY, JR., Controller.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullitt, Louisville, Ky.

THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WISEMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD, OFFICE OF TRUSTEES, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond.

C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Bondholders and stockholders of this company, who are dissatisfied with the unproductive state of its affairs in its present management, are requested to call or send their address to the undersigned. No expense will be incurred by so doing, the object being to secure a concert of action among those who own the road.

GEORGE W. SANDFORD,
Counselor, &c., No. 85 Nassau st., New-York.

STOCK SPECULATION

Conducted in every legitimate form. Contracts made during the past thirty days, costing $50 and upward, have realized from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks purchased and carried as long as desired on a deposit of three to five per cent. Address, for explanatory circular and weekly reporter,

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFIces to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

WANTED.

City of Memphis Bonds and Coupons.

S. H. TOBEY & CO.,
No. 4 Broad st., Room No. 13.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA..WED., March 15 | JAVA.......WED., M'ch 29
ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22 | ALGERIA.....WED., April 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sangliér..........Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, April 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI.
ATLAS..........March 11.
CLARIBEL..........March 30.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........March 15.
ANDES..........March 28.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING..........April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..........April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........April 18, at 1 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, March 11
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70 and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.........SATURDAY.........MARCH 11
WILMINGTON.........WEDNESDAY.........MARCH 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
AMERICA...Sat., March 11 | MOSEL......Sat., March 25
WESER....Sat., March 18 | DONAU......Sat., April 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Chessman, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........THURSDAY, March 16
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING..........April 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, March 16
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
INDIANA........March 16 | OHIO..........April 6
ILLINOIS........March 23 | PENNSYLVANIA..April 13
*CITY of BRISTOL..Mar 30 | *LORD CLIVE......April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND....March 28 | SWITZERLAND...March 16
VADERLAND.....April 21 | KENILWORTH......April 8
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND....March 28 | KENILWORTH....March 16
NEDERLAND....April 21 | SWITZERLAND.......April 9

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK..........THURSDAY, March 16, at 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M.
Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons..........Saturday, April 15
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........

Passenger accommodations first-class.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 6:30 A. M.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P.M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. James M. King will preach Sunday evening, the 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock; after the service of song; medical students' meeting, Sunday, 4 o'clock P. M.; Dr. Thomson's bible-class, Sunday, 5 o'clock P. M.; young men's prayer-meeting, Sunday, 6:30 P. M.; young men's meeting, Thursday, 8 o'clock P. M.; young men's (parlors) meeting, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall; noon meeting in Association Hall, on Saturday—special prayer for Christian work; meeting for inquirers and young converts, held by Mr. Moody in Association Hall Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Reception YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION postponed to TUESDAY EVENING, March 14. Readings by Miss Georgia E. Cayvan, of Boston, and Mr. A. P. Burbank.

Music by Mr. Carl Lanzer, Solo Violinist, and Sheldon W. Ball, Pianist.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Dr. Bellows will preach morning at 11. Subject—"Balance of Soul and Character." Evening, 7:45—"Is Zeal Compatible With Knowledge in Religious Things?" Seats free at evening service. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will discourse, to-morrow morning, a Bible reading, on "The Sin-Offering." Evening—Subject: "The Song of the Lamb." Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially welcome to attend.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor.—Rev. William Wyatt will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ADVENT PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, 57th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Sunday, March 12, morning prayer, 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 7:30. Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, the Rector, will preach.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor.—Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. D. Curry, D. D.; at 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor; Young People's Meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning.

A SEANCE BY MRS. HARDY, OF BOSTON, takes place on Sunday evening, at 7:45, at which a spirit hand will be made in paraffine, at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge will preach SABBATH MORNING AND EVENING, (10:30 and 7:30.)

Morning subject:
"The Harvest Fields of Boaz."

BROOKLYN CRUSADERS.—TEMPERANCE addresses by Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, President; Mrs. Helen B. Bowen, Assistant Secretary, and Mrs. George Watson at "Old John Street M. E. Church," Sunday, March 12, 2 P. M. Come and bring your friends. Seats free.

BISHOP E. S. JANES WILL OCCUPY THE pulpit in Forsyth Street M. E. Church at 10:30 A. M. Old members and friends of the church and congregation and all are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services: 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
Will preach morning and evening.

Rev. J. W. BONHAM,
Head of the House of the Evangelists, will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11,
"The Plea of Ignorance: We do not Know."
Evening at 7:45,
"Why I am a Universalist."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening; Sunday-school, 2:30; Pastor's Bible class, 3; prayer-meetings, Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector; services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily during the week at 4 P. M., with lecture on Friday. All the seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st., Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor.—Morning sermon by Rev. George C. Esray. Evening sermon by the Pastor. All cordially invited.

CONFIRMATION BY RIGHT REV. BISHOP Potter, in St. Stephen's Church, 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9TH av., corner 28th st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Jared D. Flagg will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Service of song, 7:30 evening; 8 o'clock, sermon by Pastor. Cordial invitation. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st. near Broadway, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor.—Sabbath services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

HE PREACHES THE TRUTH.—BISHOP Snow, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"A Wonderful Prophecy which the D. Ds. Cannot Explain; namely, Zachariah, chapter xi.

JAMES M. KING,

Pastor of St. John's M. E. Church, this City, will preach Sunday evening, 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at ASSOCIATION HALL.

MEETINGS AT HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 New Bowery, New-York, Sunday, March 12.—Sunday-school at 2:30; singing by the children, under charge of Prof. Theo. E. Perkins, at 3:30 o'clock.

Religious service in the evening at 7:30.

General prayer-meeting on Tuesday evening at 7:30.

A choir of children will sing at the above services.

Friends and visitors are requested to be present on Sunday at 3 o'clock.
WILLIAM D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning, at 10:45 o'clock. Subject, "The Evil of the Time." Afternoon lecture at 4, "The Christs of the New Testament."

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, will lecture, at 10:30 A. M., on questions taken from the audience. The Children's Lyceum meet, 2-30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The twenty-eighth anniversary of the advent of Spiritualism takes place the 31st.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in the morning at 11; evening, 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Mission school, 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—"Black Board" class at 2:30, and "Primary" Class at 3 o'clock this day, in Chapel, 24th st. "Superintendent's" Class Tuesday, 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Chapel. "Normal" Class, Thursday, 4:45, in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter; morning service, 10:30; subject—"Confession of Faith;" evening service, 7:30; subject—"Be ye reconciled to God."

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORNER of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st., and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. F. W. Conable, of Western New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. H. DePuy. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. C. S. MACARTHUR, OF CALVARY Baptist Church, New-York, and Rev. U. D. Gulick, of Twelfth Street Reformed Church, Brooklyn, late of Chicago, will address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church. There will be the usual interesting singing exercises.

REV. EDWARD A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach a sermon in behalf of the Church German Society, on Sunday evening, March 12, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th st. and Madison av. Service begins at 7:30 P. M.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M. All cordially invited.

REV. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 12th inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Adult Bible-class at 3 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach Sunday in the Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, between Broadway and 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

REV. MR. A. E. KITTREDGE, OF CHICAGO, will preach in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th st., Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. S. Merrit at 7:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

MOODY & SANKEY.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11, at
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST. AND 4TH AV.,
from 12 to 1 o'clock.
Special Prayer for Christian Work,
SUNDAY, MARCH 12, in
MADISON AVENUE HALL.
For WOMEN ONLY, 3 to 4 P. M.
For MEN ONLY, 8 to 9 P. M.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; Litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M.; preacher, Rev. George J. Geer, Rector of St. Timothy's Church. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; the Rector will officiate. Lenten services in the church Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 A. M., and evening prayer with sermon at 8 o'clock.

ST. MARKS', 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will preach in the morning, and the Rector Rev. Dr. Rylance, at the evening service.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., subject—"Sacrifice of Christ." At 7:30 P. M., subject—"Evidences of the New Birth." Strangers invited. Baptism after the evening sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Confirmation by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. AND Madison av.—Rev. Dr. Buttz, of Drew Theological Seminary, will preach on Sunday, March 12, services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
Rev. ORRIN P. GIFFORD will preach.
Morning:
"The Important Question."
Evening:
"The Christian Race."

All cordially invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY Rest (5th av., above 45th st.,) will be open for service Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Weston. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Dr. Howland.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of East 10th st., Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services at 10:30 and 7:45. William T. Egbert, Rector, will preach in the morning; Rev. Dr. Cooke, of St. Bartholomew's, in the evening.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. MATHEWS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John S. Mathews, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LLOYD STEVENS and DAVID M. HOLDREDGE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lloyd Stevens in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated NEW-YORK, on the ninth day of March, 1876.
mh11-law3wS GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER SCOTT and THEODORE VAN RADEN, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Alexander Scott and Theodore Van Raden, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, in said district, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB N. McINTIRE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of March, 1876. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Jacob N. McIntire, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next, immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
mh11-law3wS* HENRY D. DONNELLY, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CAREY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Carey, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D. 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN GROSSMAYER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID SOLINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of February, A. D., 1876.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DAVID SOLINGER, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
ROBERT MACDONALD, Assignee.
DUNNS & CARR, attorneys for petitioning creditors, No. 317 Broadway, New-York City. mh4-law3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LEWIS M. BROWN, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and HENRY LOVERIDGE, of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, partners, &c., composing the firm of Brown & Loveridge, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon petition of Henry Loveridge by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh4-law3wS* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR A. HULL, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in New-York City, through D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer, on SATURDAY, March 25, 1876, at 12 o'clock at noon, the claims and accounts of said bankrupt, a copy of which can be inspected at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine street.
JOHN C. CUTTER, Assignee.
NEW-YORK CITY, March 3, 1876. mh4-law3wS*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of REUBEN H. PLASS, surviving partner, &c., of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
f26-law3wS*. No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that JOB WOODRUFF, of the town of Newton, in the County of Sussex, in the State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Feb. 18, 1876.
f26-law3wS EDWARD C. MOORE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 8TH and 9th avs.—Two Christian gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, living in their own house; no other boarders; terms moderate; unexceptionable references given and required. Address for one week M., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISHING fine large rooms, with breakfast or full board, with private table, may find them in the home of a private family on Murray Hill. Address COMFORT, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—GENTLEMEN OR married couple will find large handsomely-furnished rooms, third and fourth floors; running water; cheerful dining-room; parlor floor.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST., HAVING changed proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

A FINE SUITE OF SECOND-STORY ROOMS to let, with board, together or separately; also, handsomely furnished back parlor. No. 53 West 48th st.; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, near 5th av. Inquire at No. 38 West 32d st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with good board; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with private table, for a family or party of gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms, baths, &c., with or without board; reasonable terms.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; no moving in May.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR—BUT FEW BOARDERS. No. 116 West 45th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN PLEASANT LOCATIONS; City and country. Send particulars and prices immediately to the BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 737 Broadway. Established 1857. Boarders suited immediately.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES PERMANENT board in a private family; square room, running water, grate, for about $45 per month. Address MARCH, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A BEAUTIFUL FLOOR TO RENT, WITHOUT meals or with private table, by the year or less time, on 5th av., near 48th st. Address H. B., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED front rooms, second story, to let to gentlemen, without board; choice location.

NO. 108 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square; a pleasant, sunny room, with closet, grate, hot and cold water, to gentlemen, for $4 a week.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—HALF HOUSE BY A GENTLEMAN and wife for housekeeping; best of reference given and required; rent moderate and paid in advance. Address C., No. 67 West 11th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family would be glad to let two or four large and pleasant rooms, with good board, at Bloomfield, N. J.; situation and appointments would be satisfactory; family carriage. Address Mrs. L., Post Office Box No. 19, Bloomfield, N. J.

BOARD IN ORANGE.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with pleasant board at moderate rate; location unsurpassed; ten minutes' walk from depot; references exchanged. Address A. P. J., Orange, N. J.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, OPPOSITE THE PALISADES.—Open the year round; first class in all its appointments; forty-five minutes from Wall st. by Elevated and Hudson River Railroads.
CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIA RACHEL RHOADES, Plaintiff, against RICHARD M. SHAW, Adolph B. Ansbacher, Terence Farley, John Mitchell, Patrick S. Colton and ——— Colton, his wife, Robert Shotwell, Charles H. Schwab, John B. Smith, Henry Ferris, Patrick D. Casey, John Casey, Michael Sheehy, Bradford Willard, Charles P. Rogers, James M. Wentz, Peter A. Guertin, Joseph H. Bumsted, Eugene H. Paddock, Philip S. Taggart, William L. Bones, Joseph H. Weller, James A. Hersey, Levi M. Bates, George G. Kellogg, Jacob B. Croxson, Oscar G. Ditmars, James H. Sohier, Robert A. Fisher, Henry R. McElligott, Robert M. Roberts, Henry S. Hawks, Tobias New, Charles Ingebrand, John B. Ellwood, John Dowd, James J. Scallon, and John F. Schenck, Defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court-House in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at number seventy-one (71) Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 4th, 1876.
OWEN & GRAY,
f26-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Place of trial.—WILLIAM H. CROMWELL, DAVID W. CROMWELL, and ALBERT CROMWELL, plaintiffs, against THOMAS B. JORDAN and WILLIAM F. CLARK, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-four 40-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 2d day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated January 27, 1876.
EDWARD P. WILDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1876.
f19-law6wS* E. P. WILDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—ALBERT HAMMACKER and WILLIAM SCHLEMMER, plaintiffs, against HENRICK C. F. SCHMIDT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 200 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and sixty-eight and 19-100 dollars, with interest on $255 09 from February 20th, 1875, and on $413 10 from the 20th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, February 17th, 1876.
LARNED & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of March, 1876. LARNED & WARREN,
mh4-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—FRANCES E. WALES, plaintiff, against LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, William J. Sherwood, John Burke, and Frederick Lewis, as assignee of Lewis J. Phillips for the benefit of creditors, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 175 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 3, 1876.
G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 4th day of February, 1876. G. W. COTTERILL,
fe26-law6wSa Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., as special guardian of Sarah E. Clark, an infant, plaintiff.—GEORGE HOBART SCOTT, Libbie M. R. Scott, his wife; John McLoughlin, Henry Van Schaick, William Sloane, John Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell, Walter W. Law, Henry T. Sloane, Thomas C. Sloane, and George Hoffman, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 154 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th January, 1876.
EDMUND COFFIN, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in the said office on the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1876. EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney
f12-law5wS*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A VALUABLE Camel's hair shawl, a piano in good order. Address C. S., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. (KELLOGG.)

Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director

Last appearances of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.
GRAND MATINEE, THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
KELLOGG as CATTERINA.

Miss MONTAGUE, Mrs. SEGUIN, Miss LANE LANCASTER, Messrs. CONLY, PEAKES and JOSEPH MAAS in the cast.

TO-NIGHT BALFE'S CHARMING OPERA, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

Miss MONTAGUE, Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. HAMILTON, ALLEN, SEGUIN, J. G. PEAKES and WILLIAM CASTLE in the cast.

Reserved seats at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway. MONDAY and TUESDAY next Brooklyn Academy of Music.

CHICKERING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11,
FIFTH CONCERT
of the
NEW-YORK QUARTET.

Messrs. EDWD. MOLLENHAUER and F. SCHWARZ, Violin; GEORGE MATZKA, Viola, and FREDERICK BERGNER, Violoncello; assisted by Miss E. F. RICHMOND, Contralto, and Master RIETZEL, Piano-forte.

PROGRAMME:
1. SONATA—Piano-forte and violoncello, B flat, Op. 45, Mendelssohn....Master RIETZEL, Mr. BERGNER
2. ARIA—"Tancredi," "O Patria"..........Rossini
Miss RICHMOND
3. CHACONNE—Tartini..........Mr. MOLLENHAUER
4. ARIA—"Semele," Handel..........Miss RICHMOND
5. QUARTET—E flat, Op. 74. Beethoven....Messrs. MOLLENHAUER, SCHWARZ, MATZKA, and BERGNER.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. TO-DAY, MATINEE AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS.
Mr. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY in his
BRASS.
BRASS.
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BRASS.
BRASS.

Box-office open 8 to 4. Reserved seats, $1 50.

THE CENTNOCTIAL PERFORMANCE OF BRASS AT THE MATINEE TO-DAY, WILL BE COMMEMORATED BY THE PRESENTATION TO EACH LADY OF A MEMENTO RING.

"See this ring!" "Fact! Fact!" "I assure you!"
REMEMBER MATINEE TO-DAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

MATT MORGAN..........Manager
OPENS MONDAY, March 13.
OPERATIC SELECTIONS.
GEMS FROM OFFENBACH.
COMEDY.
OFF THE STAGE.
BURLESQUE.
THE PIQUE FAMILY,
"A PLAY ON THE DALY."
By Sidney Rosenfeld.

NEW COMPANY, NEW COMEDY, NEW BURLESQUE, NEW SCENERY, NEW PRICES.

Sofa chairs, orchestra..........$1 00
Reserved, balcony..........75
General admission..........50
Family circle..........25

Full particulars in all to-morrow's papers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

LAST TWO WEEKS OF ROSE MICHEL. | 107th to 114th PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL. The greatest success of the year. Seats for any of the remaining nights may now be secured.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, will be produced with entirely new and most remarkably beautiful scenery, and with a cast embracing almost every member of this company, SARDOU'S last and best comedy-drama, in four acts, entitled
FERREOL.

FIRST PROMENADE CONCERT.

GILMORE.

And the famous
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND
at the
Armory, 14th st. and 6th av.,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 11, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........SHOOK & PALMER

TWO LAST PERFORMANCES OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

MONDAY EVENING next (first time here) the Union Square Theatre Company, including Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., Miss KATE CLAXTON, Mr. STUART ROBSON, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, in the great Union Square success,
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THURSDAY EVENING—LED ASTRAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Most varied, prettiest, funniest in New-York.
Handsomest women. Spiciest dances.
Matinée. | Full Performance Matinée to-day, 2 o'clock.
Matinée. | Galaxy of sixty brilliant stars.
Matinée. |
Matinée. | Sensational, Oneida Community, Success,
Matinée. | Statue Clogs, Massaniello, My Wife's Bonnet.
Matinée. | Melange of Women, Song, Dance, and Fun.

One Hundred handsome young ladies wanted for a new Centennial Sensation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

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WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING, and other first-class new and second-hand pianos and organs to let until rent money pays for them as per contract; great bargains for cash; 7⅓ octave pianos, not used three months, for $200 cash. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND STEINWAY OR Chickering seven octave piano; must be in perfect order. Address, giving terms, MUSICAL, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

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MAX STADLER,
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CORNER PRINCE ST.,

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTHS', & BOYS' Clothing

AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock.

The entrance for customers is through BALL, BLACK & CO.'S store,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876. MAX STADLER & CO.

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Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Now open.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

LAUREL HILL HOME SCHOOL.—FOR BOYS of delicate health, in the family of a physician; number limited to four; situation most healthful and delightful in Western Massachusetts. School year commences April 3. For circulars please address Lock Box No. 244, Springfield, Mass.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' fifth party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

BUSINESS, WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons day or evening. Stiffness, cramping, and trembling cured in twenty lessons for $16.

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FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

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SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11,

THEODORE THOMAS'

GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOMEN'S
CENTENNIAL UNION,

PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST.
1. UNFINISHED SYMPHONY..........Schubert
2. ARIA—From "Fidelio"..........Beethoven
Mme. PAPPENHEIM.
3. VIOLIN SOLO..........Vieuxtemps
Señor JOSEPH WHITE.
4. HUNGARIAN DANCES..........Brahms

PART SECOND.
1. SYMPHONY POEM..........Liszt
2. SICILIANA..........Pergolese
BALLADE..........Abt
Mme. PAPPENHEIM.
3. SYMPHONY POEM..........Saint Saens
4. VIOLIN SOLO..........Mendelssohn
Señor JOSEPH WHITE.
5. OVERTURE—"Tannhauser"..........Wagner

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra.
Commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door.

CHICKERING HALL,

Tuesday evening, March 28, 1876,
ANNUAL CHARITY CONCERT OF

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.

Mrs. P. D. GULAGER, Soprano,
Miss JOHANNA LEHMAN, Contralto,
Mr. ALFRED WILKIE, Tenor,
Mr. THOMAS P. WICKES, Basso,
Mr. A. F. TOULMIN, Harpist,
Mr. P. A. SCHNECKER, Organist,
and a picked Chorus of FIFTY VOICES,
All members of ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.
With accompaniment of Piano-forte, Harp, and the new and already famous Concert Organ recently erected in the Hall by
MR. HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT,
All under the direction of

GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN.

ADMISSION, $2; THREE TICKETS FOR $5.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets and programmes can be obtained of the ladies of St. Thomas' Church, of Mr. B. W. Williams, and of Mr. Thomas Robson, Assistant Sexton of St. Thomas' Church; at the Buckingham Hotel, at the Windsor Hotel, at the residence of Mr. Warren, No. 20 East 50th st., and at Chickering Hall.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY, March 11,
MATINEE at 1:30, and EVENING at 8,
LAST PERFORMANCES for the present of Goldsmith's glorious comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as....CHARLES MARLOW

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. SHANNON, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

MONDAY EVENING next will be presented, for the first time in six years, Mrs. Centlivre's most popular comedy of the
WONDER!
with
NEW and ELEGANT SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS, and
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.......as..........DON FELIX

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(EVERY NIGHT AT 8:15.)
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
13th week. 87th to 94th performance of

PIQUE

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST, INCLUDING
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, MAURICE BARRYMORE, C. H. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss HOLLAND, Miss SYDNEY COWELL, Miss BOWNE, and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

PIQUE MATINEES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
*** SEATS MAY BE SECURED TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. MATINEE.

18TH PIQUE MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 1:30.
*** LADIES ARE ADVISED to secure their SEATS in ADVANCE to avoid the crush and disappointment.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

CHICKERING HALL. 18TH ST. AND 5TH AV.

THE GREAT LENTEN RECREATION.
Prof. CROMWELL'S grand entertainment,
THE OLD AND THE NEW,
with magnificent
COSMOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.
THE OLD AND THE NEW—MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Verdict of the Press: Both Profit and Pleasure.
Reserved seat tickets at Schuberth's, 33 Union square.
Organ selections by Prof. F. F. MULLER, Organist.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

An entire change for the week commencing March 6. Reappearance of Mr. G. K. Fortescue, and Kernell and Bradley, Messrs. Crossley and Elder, Miss Jennie Hughes; first appearance of Mr. John Le Claire.

Revived for one week only, the burlesque of
ROSEMI SHELL,
with the original cast. New acts and sketches by the entire company. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

THIS DAY.
MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8.
GENERAL ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
KATE FISHER and horse WONDER,
in two sensation dramas,
THE THREE FAST MEN
and MAZEPPA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-House, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS THE SNOOZER.
THE PHOUR TRAMPS.
CORSICAN BROTHERS, OR WHICH IS WHICH.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE,

Late Bryant's. Great hit of the double entertainment. The SPLENDID VARIETY COMPANY and the famous CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
Matinée Thursday and Saturday.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—SECOND LECTURE BY Rev. HENRY MORGAN, of Boston, at 7:30: "Voice of the Bells—Seventeen Reasons why Men Don't go to Church." Extravagance, corruption, church duplicity, and pulpit inefficiency.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

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Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

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ART.

THE KOHN COLLECTION
is now open for private sale
at the
KURTZ ART GALLERY.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY WANTS TO BUY SOME FINE household furniture from respectable parties at reasonable figures. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box No. 4,943.

FOR SALE.—A SELECT STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS cabinet furniture for sale cheap to close out business. No. 136 9th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers' iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ALSOP KING, JR., IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
No. 53 WILLIAM ST., March 7, 1876.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A DEFAULTING CUSTOMS BROKER.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS BY MOSES JESURUN—THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE.

Rumors have been current for several days that a well-known Custom-house broker named Moses Jesurun, of No. 23 William street, had misappropriated considerable sums of money, and it became known yesterday that three firms had been victimized by him to the aggregate amount of seventeen or eighteen thousand dollars. The affair was a surprise to those who knew Jesurun, as he had been engaged in the business of a Custom-house broker for ten years, and had earned the reputation of an upright man. The causes which led him to misappropriate the funds of his customers are not known, but it is reported that he has been concerned in various stock speculations which proved disastrous, and that the moneys were retained in order to retrieve his losses. This report is generally believed, but could not be verified yesterday. Ten days ago Messrs. D. De Castro & Co., of No. 25 William street, importers of West India and South American goods, sent a communication to the Collector of the Port in which they made application for the payment of certain sums due them on drawbacks, they, in common with other large importers, being in the habit of frequently receiving drawbacks, and having received none for a considerable time. The communication occasioned surprise at the Custom-house, and led to explanations between Messrs. De Castro & Co. and the officials, when it appeared that during 1874 and 1875 between seventy and eighty checks had been made out to De Castro & Co. for drawbacks, as was shown by the stubs of the check-books. Investigation at the Sub-Treasury showed that these checks, amounting to between seven and eight thousand dollars, had been paid to Jesurun, who held a power of attorney from the firm which enabled him to collect them. Messrs. De Castro & Co., on learning this, caused the arrest of Jesurun on Friday of last week. He was incarcerated in the Ludlow Street Jail, but after some negotiations made arrangements to secure the payment of a portion of the money to the firm, and he was released. Mr. De Castro says that he did not know at that time that any other firms had suffered through Jesurun, and that in order to avoid the annoyance and misrepresentations incident to prosecution, he consented to a settlement.

About four days ago a demand was made on Messrs. Moses, Murphy & Co., of No. 52 Beaver street, for balances due from them on warehouse entries. These balances had been previously demanded by the Custom-house officials, but no attention having been paid to the demand, as was supposed at the Custom-house, the account had been sent to the Collection Department, and a sharp letter was sent to the firm demanding payment. It was immediately answered by the assertion that the balances in question, amounting to some nine thousand dollars, and running from January, 1875, to the present month, had been paid. In proof of this the firm showed Jesurun's receipts for the amounts of the various balances which had been given him to pay over to the Custom-house. On Thursday it was definitely ascertained that Jesurun had not accounted for the amount, and search was made for him with the view of arresting him; but he was not to be found, and it is believed that he has left this City. Mr. Moses says that he has heard, on good authority, that a letter has been received by a young man who was employed as clerk by Jesurun, in which the latter says that he is unable to stand up against the exposure, and that he will not return to New-York. Mr. Moses was as much surprised as was Mr. De Castro at the embezzlement, having known and trusted Jesurun for years.

Another instance of Jesurun's operations has come to light in his account with Messrs. Warren Beebe & Co., tea importers, of No. 97 Wall street, for which firm he also acted as Custom-house broker, and by whom he was as implicitly trusted as he was by his other customers. This firm some time ago appealed from the payment of certain duties on goods imported by them, and filed a protest. According to law this appeal did not relieve them from the payment of the duties in the first instance, but if decided in their favor would entitle them to a return of the moneys so paid. Messrs. Beebe & Co. therefore gave Jesurun the money ($1,500) to pay the duties. The appeal was decided in their favor, and they applied two or three days ago for the return of the $1,500, only to find that it had never been paid in by Jesurun. These three instances are the only ones known in which Jesurun has failed to account to his principals, but an investigation of the accounts of all the firms who are known to have employed him is in progress, and it is thought that other instances may be discovered. Jesurun had a business as Custom-house broker which is roughly estimated to have been worth from $5,000 to $7,000 a year. He is said to have been at one time United States Consul at Curacoa, and was highly esteemed at the Custom-house, and among the Spanish merchants of this City, for his business ability and his thorough knowledge of the Spanish language.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

A BROOKLYN TRAVELING AGENT ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY AND HELD ON A CHARGE OF ABANDONMENT—DETAILS OF THE CASE.

Arthur P. Emery, a traveling agent for the Chromo Steel Company of Brooklyn, was arrested last Tuesday upon a warrant issued from Justice Walsh's court, on a charge of abandonment, preferred by Mrs. Mary Emery, of Wythe avenue, who claims that he is her husband, and has deserted her without cause, leaving her without support. She alleges further that he has contracted a second marriage, and threatens to prosecute him for bigamy. Emery is a middle-aged, good looking man, and his exploits among the fair sex, which have been his boast, have at last brought him into trouble. The complainant states that she has been acquainted with Emery from childhood, they having attended school together, and about eighteen years ago they were married and lived happily together, but becoming jealous of one another they quarreled and at last separated. The complaint further states that Emery, as a traveling agent, made long trips to the West, and upon one of these, in July last, he met Miss Huldah Bingaman, of Cincinnati, and forgetting the wife left in Brooklyn, after a very short courtship proposed, was accepted, and married. The knowledge of this marriage soon reached Mrs. Emery No. 1, in Brooklyn, and she wrote to the relatives of Mrs. Emery No. 2, in Cincinnati. An immediate divorce was insisted upon, and steps were being taken to this end when the two went to Brooklyn, where they now reside. A week ago last evening a meeting, naturally hostile, occurred between the three persons in question at the house of the couple in Gold street. There were few words, when Mrs. Emery No. 1 threw a toilet bottle at Mrs. Emery No. 2 and the latter rushed for a revolver in a bureau near by; but at this time further hostilities were avoided by Mr. Emery himself, who called in an officer, and the former Mrs. Emery was arrested. When the case was called in the Washington Street Police Court he refused to make any complaint, and she was discharged.

Emery denies that he is guilty of bigamy, claiming that he obtained a divorce from his first wife in Chicago, and was released on his own recognizance on promising to appear for trial on the charge of abandonment next Tuesday. It is stated by the counsel for the plaintiff that these proceedings are instituted by the Commissioners of Charities, on the ground that if Emery fails to support his first wife she will become a burden on the county. Some of the correspondence between the parties which will be offered at the trial will be particularly interesting, and will include a letter replete with indignation from J. Loeb, brother-in-law of the second wife; an affectionate one from Emery to his wife in Brooklyn while he was courting in Cincinnati, and one from the second wife to Emery while he was absent from Cincinnati, and written when her relatives supposed she was making every endeavor to obtain a divorce. The case promises to be one of particular interest.

ARREST OF A STEAM-SHIP TICKET AGENT.

Patrick C. Sheehan, a ticket agent of the National Steam-ship Company, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Hassan, upon a judgment obtained by the company against him. Few particulars of the cause of action could be gained, as both parties to the matter seemed inclined to keep it from the public. It seems that some time ago the steam-ship company placed in the hands of Sheehan $10,300 worth of their tickets, which, countersigned by him, were necessarily valid for the passage to England. After a time he was requested by the agent to give a statement of the tickets sold, which he refused to do. A replevin suit was accordingly brought to recover the tickets, and judgment gained, but none of them could be found. The agent, F. W. J. Hurst, made affidavit to these facts, and an order of arrest was issued, and in default of $10,000, the amount of bail fixed, Sheehan was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. It is stated that his counsel will move to vacate the order of arrest, but upon what grounds is not stated. At the jail the accused refused to see any one.

THE FATE OF A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.

Some days ago William Clews walked into the Tombs Court before Justice Bixby and said, "I want to be sent to the island as a vagrant." The man, who was utterly broken down, gave his age as fifty-one years. He was sent to the island for three months. Clews in his day was one of the most notorious thieves and burglars in this country. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and at an early age went to London, where in the purlieus of St. Giles he gained his education as a thief. He was finally arrested in the Strand by James Carter, then a famous member of the London detective force, and on being tried at the Old Bailey was sentenced to seven years penal servitude. After "doing his time" in Botany Bay, he came to this country, and associated with "Curly George" King, Polly King, and other noted thieves. Clews was connected with a number of large burglaries among others that of the Walkill Bank, for which he was arrested in Canada and brought back to this City.

A MUCH-ABUSED HUSBAND.

A BOARDER CHARGED WITH SEDUCING THE WIFE AND DAUGHTER OF HIS LANDLORD—THE HUSBAND FINALLY TURNED OUT OF HIS HOUSE—THE CASE IN COURT.

An examination was begun in Justice McCoy's Court, Jersey City, last evening, in the case of William Grove, a boarder in the house of George Halbe, on Jersey City Heights, who is accused by Halbe of turning him out of his house and seducing his wife and daughter. Halbe and Grove were employed at the Jersey City Zinc Works, Halbe only receiving $1 20 per day while Grove made $12 or $15 a week. Halbe found his wages too small to support the family, and he took Grove to his house to board. His wife and daughter conceived a liking for Grove, which was not noticed by the plaintiff at first, but it soon became reported in the neighborhood that if the husband and father did not soon leave the house he would be put out. These reports reaching Halbe's ears, he, on Tuesday last, ordered Grove to leave, but instead of doing so, Grove and Mrs. Halbe seized Halbe, and after nearly choking him to death, threw him out of the house. He complained to Justice McCoy, who issued a warrant, on which Grove was arrested.

At the examination last evening Halbe testified that he married Mrs. Halbe thirteen years ago; she was then a widow, having one child, a little girl, who is now sixteen years of age; at the time of the marriage Halbe had bright prospects, and was working in a rolling mill, earning $28 a week; four children blessed the union, two of whom have since died, and everything went smoothly until Halbe lost his situation and was obliged to take work in the zinc factory at $1 20 a day. Then his wife began to find fault, and he took Grove into his house, hoping by the increase in the receipts to bring matters back to their old standing. He was unsuccessful, however, for from the time Grove came to the house his troubles began. Mrs. Halbe permitted Grove to sleep with her daughter altogether, and frequently, when Halbe awoke during the night, he would find his wife missing from his side. From this he concluded that things were not as they should be, and often upbraided his wife, but she threatened to throw him out altogether if he dared to speak on the subject. Halbe's landlord heard the stories, and compelled the family to remove from the house. On Sunday last Halbe became so discouraged in his efforts to win back his wife that he left the house intending never to return. He found that he had forgotten the check for his money at the factory, and on Tuesday went back to get it, when, finding Grove there, he ordered him out. Grove, with the assistance of Mrs. Halbe, then attacked him and threw him out of the door.

Otto Schubert, owner of the house in which Halbe first lived, testified that the tenants complained that there was always fighting going on in Halbe's apartments. Once, in December last, one of his tenants aroused him at midnight to have him stop a disturbance in Halbe's rooms. On going to the house he found Halbe in Grove's bedroom, and on entering saw that he was trying to drag his step-daughter from Grove's bed, but Grove was beating him away. He went in and asked Grove if he was not ashamed of himself to behave in such a manner with such a young girl. Grove jumped out of bed and told him to mind his own business. Grove then attacked Halbe, and Schubert took the latter to his own house to save him from Grove's assaults. He then told him that, if he did not make Grove leave his house, the family would have to move. They were unable to make Grove go, and had to move into another house.

Mrs. Halbe was put on the stand, and when told what her husband had testified to made a leap out of the witness-box for her husband's hair, but he got out of the way. She raved and swore and challenged her husband to fight her, creating such an excitement that the room had to be cleared, and the examination was brought to a sudden close. Justice McCoy committed Grove to answer the charges in default of bail.

THE STRIKING CRISPINS.

THEY ARE ARRAIGNED FOR CONSPIRACY AND ADMITTED TO BAIL—NAMES OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS.

The thirty-nine striking Crispins arrested by Capt. Saunders and his officers on Thursday evening for conspiring to prevent non-society men from working at the establishment of Hammon & Reddish, boot manufacturers, No. 35 Warren street, were yesterday morning marched from the Twenty-seventh Precinct, where they had been confined all night, to the Court of General Sessions under a strong escort of Police for arraignment.

The names and addresses of the prisoners are as follows: Charles Bende-, Jersey City; Jacob Young, No. 115 Houston street; John Clancy, No. 87 Madison street; Cornelius Sullivan, Third avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; David Purvis, Jersey City; Philip McGuire, Brooklyn; John McArdle, No. 25 Forsyth street; John Sweeney, No. 334 Ninth street; James McGrath, No. 18 Forsyth street; Patrick Connolly, No. 5 Leroy street; James Mills, No. 45 Monroe street; Cornelius Carroll, No. 208 Elizabeth street; Theodore Gibson, No. 230 West Twenty-ninth street; Patrick Read, No. 169 Butler street, Brooklyn; Patrick McNamara, No. 572 Broome street; Matthew Sheridan, No. 105 Madison street; Jeremiah Sisk, No. 590 West Twenty-ninth street; Richard Barry, No. 661 Third avenue; Thomas O'Grady, No. 141 Cherry street; William Slattery, No. 79 Gold street, Brooklyn; Thomas Saxton, No. 99 Monroe street; Christopher Boman, No. 9 Roosevelt street; John Clark, No. 261 West Twenty-eighth street; Bernard Sweeney, No. 334 East Ninth street; Edward Kelly, No. 99 Fleet place, Brooklyn; Michael Sheridan, No. 674 Second avenue; Jeremiah Geary, No. 610 East Sixteenth street; Daniel Sullivan, No. 111 Orchard street; Owen Cread, No. 344 Eighth avenue; Timothy Carroll, No. 307 Mott street; John Geary, No. 308 Mott street; James Landy, Brooklyn; Patrick Harrigan, No. 129 Mott street; Richard Harrigan, No. 558 Grand street; Henry Garvey, No. 218 West Twenty-seventh street; Michael P. Murphy, No. 42 Sheriff street; Michael Shine, No. 72 New Chambers street; Thomas Fitzpatrick, No. 366 Greenwich street; and John Donovan, No. 235 Mulberry street.

When the name of Bender, the first prisoner, was called, Col. Charles S. Spencer, who appeared on behalf of the Crispin Society, waived formal arraignment and pleaded not guilty for each of the accused, with liberty to change the plea subsequently should he so desire. The trial of the strikers was set down for Tuesday next peremptorily, after consultation between Col. Spencer and Assistant District Attorney Russell. Counsel for the prisoners then said that, inasmuch as the prisoners were all poor men, and had been arrested on a charge which would, he was confident, prove unfounded, he would ask that they be discharged on their own recognizances. Assistant District Attorney Russell said that while he was quite willing to allow some of the prisoners, whom he believed to be the victims of the tyrannous organization to which they belonged, to go on their own recognizances, there were others, whom he would name to the court, for whose appearance he would require substantial bail.

Judge Gildersleeve said that he should be guided in fixing bail by the information in the possession of the District Attorney, and suggested that Col. Spencer and Mr. Russell should retire and see what could be done in the matter. Counsel then retired with Mr. Russell, and after considerable time spent in examining the individual cases, James Landy, Thomas Gibson, and Jeremiah Sisk were held in $2,000 each, nineteen others were held in sums from $50 to $1,000, and the rest were discharged upon their own recognizances.

THE SHIELDS WILL CASE DECIDED.

The second trial of the case of Jane Shields against the executors of the estate of Henry Shields, for right of dower, was terminated last night, contrary to the expectation expressed the day before, when it was thought it would extend into next week. The testimony for the defense was begun yesterday morning, and concluded early in the afternoon, when the summing up of counsel was begun, extending into the evening. The Judge's charge followed, and at 8:30 o'clock the jury retired, with instruction if they failed to agree upon a verdict at an early hour, to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. The charge of Judge Gilbert was a very impartial and just one. In conclusion, the Judge said that the case was one of great importance, as the result would have the effect of illegitimatizing the children of one or the other of the women who claimed the title of wife to the deceased. The amount involved is very large, Mr. Shields having accumulated a large fortune.

At 10 o'clock, the jury having agreed upon a verdict, they sent for the Judge, who took his seat upon the bench. The foreman then handed the Judge a sealed verdict, which he opened and handed to the clerk to read. The verdict was as follows: That the plaintiff, Jane Shields, was married to Henry Shields, in the City of New-York, in the year 1834; that they did live and cohabit together as man and wife at intervals for about fourteen years; that the said Henry Shields, between the time of his marriage with the plaintiff and his decease, was the owner in fee of all the real estate mentioned in the complaint; and that the plaintiff has never released her right of dower or claim to any portion of said real estate.

ARRIVAL OF SPANISH SOLDIERS.

The Parthia, bringing the detachment of Spanish soldiers who are to assist in erecting the buildings to be occupied by the Spanish Commissioners on the Centennial grounds, drew up to her wharf in Jersey City, about 5 P. M., yesterday. The commander, Lieut. Commander Marin, went direct to the Grand Central Hotel in this City, where he was met by the Spanish Centennial Commissioner, who had arrived in New-York during the afternoon. The Reception Committee, whose names were published in THE TIMES of Thursday, were present at the landing of the steamer. The soldiers—twenty-eight in number—were escorted to the Hotel Español, No. 21 Fourth street, where they had a supper in the evening. The supper was purely a private affair, no one but the soldiers and the Committee of Arrangements being permitted to be present. To-night the commander of the detachment will be dined and wined at Delmonico's, and it is expected that many prominent Spaniards residing in the City will be present.

PROGRESS OF REVIVAL WORK.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESSES AT THE NOON MEETING—A MEETING FOR BOYS—A CHRISTIAN CONVENTION TO ASSEMBLE ON MARCH 29.

Fully six thousand people were present at the temperance meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday. The congregation sang "What a friend we have in Jesus," after which the requests to pray, all asking for the prayers of the congregation for the reformation of drunkards, were read by Rev. Dr. Hepworth. After prayer by Ralph Wells, the congregation sang "Rescue the perishing." Mr. Moody then rose and said: There is only one hope for the drunkard—Christ in his heart. He may think there are other remedies, but he will find he is mistaken. He may have a strong will, but the power of the tempter is stronger. But, oh, my friends, if Corinthian sinners were saved, I think there is hope for the sinners of New-York. I think Corinth was about as near New-York as any city during Paul's time. There, all the wealth and power and fashion of Greece congregated. It was the city of culture and refinement, and yet it was rotten at the heart. Yet its inhabitants who turned to Christ were saved. Ah! my friends, Christ alone can overcome sin. Education can't overcome it, refinement can't overcome it. No, not all the world can overcome it; but Christ can. He came into the world to save humanity. Ah, if you won't have Him there is no hope for you. O, let us then have faith in our God, and we shall have strength to resist all temptation. Let us trust that He will destroy the works of the devil in men's hearts to-day. After prayer, the hymn, "Pass me not, O gentle Saviour," was sung. Mr. Reynolds, an energetic temperance worker from New-England then related the work of reformation now in progress in Massachusetts. Eleven thousand men were now leading sober lives who, a few weeks ago, were addicted to strong drink. The President of the Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia next related the impetus given to the temperance movement by Messrs. Moody and Sankey's efforts in that city. The hymn, "I need Thee every hour," was sung, and was followed by addresses from two reformed drunkards, whose narratives affected many of the audience to tears. The meeting was closed by the singing of Mr. Sankey's temperance song.

Thurlow Weed, Elizabeth Comstock, the Quakeress, and many prominent clergymen were present at the evening services. The services were begun by the singing of "O, think of a home over there," which was followed by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Crafts, at the conclusion of which the entire congregation repeated the Lord's Prayer. After the singing of the solo "The beautiful land on high," Mr. Moody announced that a Christian convention would be held at the Hippodrome on March 29 and 30, in which clergymen and laymen from all parts of the country would participate. The convention will hold its sessions between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and 2 and 5 P. M., each day. After the announcement, Mr. Sankey sang the solo "One more day's work for Jesus," in the chorus of which the congregation joined. Mr. Moody chose his text from the sixth chapter of St. Matthew: "Lay up not for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven." If we live as God would have us live, he said, then we are laying up treasures in Heaven. Ah! those who have their treasures on earth are always undergoing disappointment. Their riches take wings and fly. Oh, you can easily tell where a man's treasures are! If they are on earth, the man will be earthly-minded, but if in Heaven, his thoughts will be heavenly. If we set our treasures up yonder, thank God they will remain there forever. Oh, my friends, where are our hearts to-night? Are they clinging to heavenly treasures? At the conclusion of the sermon, Mr. Sankey sang the solo, "Watching and Waiting." The benediction was then pronounced and the audience dismissed.

In addition to the meetings held respectively for men and women, at the conclusion of the principal service, a meeting for boys under sixteen years of age was organized last evening, and will be continued nightly hereafter. To-day the meetings will be in Association Hall, and to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock Mr. Moody will conclude his lecture on "Daniel" before the Young Men's Christian Association at the Hippodrome.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PROCESSION.

Representatives of the various Irish societies waited upon Superintendent Walling yesterday forenoon, and presented a formal application for permission to parade on March 17—St. Patrick's Day. They submitted the following programme as the one agreed upon by the societies: The procession will form in Second avenue, right resting on Twenty-fourth street. The line of march will be down First avenue to Second street, to Bowery; through that thoroughfare to Canal street; from thence along Canal to Centre; through Centre to the east gate of the City Hall Park, passing in review before the Mayor and Common Council; up Broadway to Fourteenth street and Union square; around Washington's monument, and down Fourteenth street to Ninth avenue; from thence along Ninth avenue to Thirty-seventh street, to Madison avenue; through Madison avenue to Union square, where the procession will be dismissed. The start will be made at 1 P. M. sharp. The application was referred to the Commissioners for consideration and approval, and by them, after a brief discussion, referred back to the Superintendent with instructions to impose necessary restrictions that the pageant may not interfere with the usual traffic on the streets to be traversed. The Committee of Arrangements has extended invitations to the Police Commissioners, Hon. William R. Roberts, John Kelly, Matthew T. Brennan, Frederick Smythe, Register Jones, Sheriff Conner, Justices Murray and Duffy, the heads of the departments, and several other personages of prominence to take part in the celebration of the festival.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

A regular monthly meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at No. 20 St. Mark's place, Mr. John H. Brady in the chair. Besides the transaction of routine business, a motion was carried to the effect that the officers of the association be empowered to secure new head-quarters for the campaign year, beginning May 1. A meeting of the Executive Committee, together with the officers of the association, will be held at No. 81 Third avenue next Thursday evening, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention at Syracuse. Since the last meeting of the association between thirty and forty names have been proposed for membership, and as the by-laws prohibit the consideration of any new applications within one week of the holding of a primary, the books are now closed until after next Friday evening.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association held a regular monthly meeting last night at the head-quarters of the association, No. 453 Fourth avenue, Mr. Henry E. Howland presiding. After the transaction of routine business, twelve applications for admission were read and referred, and the meeting adjourned.

HIS ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH BIRTHDAY.

Capt. Frederick Lahrbusch, of No. 513 Third avenue, who says he served under Wellington and guarded Napoleon I. on the Island of St. Helena, reached his one hundred and tenth birthday yesterday. In honor of this remarkable event, a dinner was given to him by some of his friends. The old gentleman is, considering his great age, in good health, his memory is not impaired, and he speaks several languages with considerable fluency. Every afternoon at 5 o'clock he retires to rest, and awakes at about 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. At day-break he takes a walk in the open air, accompanied by two pet dogs. He frequently visits his friend Thurlow Weed, and often rides down in the street cars to Wall street to see the "bulls" and "bears." His friends hope to see him at the Centennial celebration of American Independence in Philadelphia on July 4.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The failure of Edwin O. Tufts & Co., commission merchants, of No. 83 Worth street, is announced. The liabilities are supposed to be $250,000, and the assets are not known. They have made over their accounts to Messrs. Deering, Milliken & Co., of No. 85 Worth street.

The failure of J. M. Mayorga & Co., tobacco, of No. 14 Cedar street, is announced. In their statement to their creditors, the liabilities are placed at $14,998 65, and their assets are estimated at $11,646 65. Included in the assets is stock valued at $10,840 77, which one of the creditors claims is hypothecated for $6,100.

Garrett Ward and Henry Mandeville yesterday assigned their property to Edward H. Betts.

DOLAN IN THE TOMBS.

The respite of John Dolan, convicted of the murder of Mr. James H. Noe, does not seem to have given the prisoner much hope of escaping the scaffold. On Monday some person informed him that his wife, whose maiden name was Maggie Casey, had gone to Chicago. Dolan cried all night in the Tombs, and his grief was of so demonstrative a character that the other prisoners were prevented from sleeping. He was promptly called to order by Night Warden Orr, but broke out afresh, and the door of his cell was finally locked. On the following day Mrs. Dolan returned, much to the joy of the prisoner. It appears that she had merely gone on a pleasure excursion up the Bowery.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $3 from "Gratitude" for St. John's Guild.

Mayor Wickham returned from Richmond yesterday, and resumed his official duties.

The Erie Railway to-day takes an inventory of all its property, from the rolling stock down to the office pen-holder.

The Hudson is now open from Rondout to this City. A tug-boat arrived here yesterday from that place with a tow of ten barges laden with ice.

The liquor store of William Langenzen, at No. 184 West street, was broken into on Friday night, and 2,000 cigars, valued at $200, were carried off.

Frank Jennett, aged forty, of No. 379 Pearl street, while at work on the schooner Pilot's Bride, at Pier No. 9, East River, was taken suddenly ill and died in a few minutes.

At a meeting of the grain trade yesterday the rates in reference to the duties of grain importers were referred to the Committee on Grain, with instructions to report on Tuesday next.

Caroline Schwarz recovered $1,500 as damages from Frank Zander, in Part I. of the Marine Court, before Judge Goepp, yesterday, for injuries received by her from the defendant on Dec. 31, 1874.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court by the Government against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to recover $300,000 alleged to be due for taxes.

Michael Chitman, of No. 435 West Thirty-eighth street, while engaged with others in taking down the Coliseum Building, at Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, yesterday, was struck on the head by a falling timber and seriously injured.

Joseph Cohen, six years old, of No. 92 Baxter street, was run over last evening by a Fourth avenue car, at the corner of Centre and White streets. His right arm and thigh were broken and two fingers on the left hand cut off. Efforts were made to arrest the driver.

The Police Board dismissed the following named patrolmen yesterday for neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming officers: Dennis M. Hannagan, Fifteenth Precinct; Charles E. Speigel, Nineteenth Precinct; E. J. Sampson, Thirteenth Precinct, and Patrick Monnahan, Fourteenth Precinct.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be delivered this evening by Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, on "The History of Plant Life," with illustrations and stereopticon views, being the second of a series of four lectures on "What Geology says about Evolution."

Excise Commissioner Stiner and Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, visited the notorious thieves' den known as the "Burnt Rag," No. 50 Bleeker street, last evening, and seized the license for the sale of liquors. Special Officer Moran while examining the premises in the morning, found, among other weapons, a murderous-looking sand club.

It is believed that before the Senate adjourns the Governor will appoint Mr. John F. Ahearn to the position of Harbor-master at this port. He is the son of Mr. Thomas Ahearn, the well-known Police Sergeant of the Eleventh Ward. Mr. Ahearn has had considerable experience in matters pertaining to the shipping interests, and is supported strongly by commercial men of both parties.

Randolph Ridgley, a boarder at the Belmont Hotel in Fulton street, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. An empty vial labled laudanum having been found in his pocket, it was at first supposed that he had committed suicide, but Coroner Woltman, who made a post mortem examination of the body, decided that death was caused by disease of the heart.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are negotiating with the Erie Railway Company to lay a third rail on their line, so that the cars of the former, which are now reduced to narrow-gauge, can run over the Erie road. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have already laid a third rail from Waverly to Elmira, and propose to carry it on to Buffalo.

The Griswold Library sale was concluded at Bangs, Merwin & Co.'s ware-rooms, No. 656 Broadway, yesterday by the sale of a number of miscellaneous pamphlets, which brought trifling prices, with the exception of O'Connor's "Negro Slavery Not Unjust," which sold for $3 12; a journal of incidents connected with the travels of the Twenty-second Connecticut Volunteers, $2; "The Mismanagement of the Army of the Potomac," $1, and the Hakluyt Society publications, $59.

BROOKLYN.

There will be no Spring races at Prospect Park Fair Grounds this year, owing to the fact that the Ocean Parkway runs through the Fair-ground race track.

Frank Cantor, aged five years, fell overboard from the coal barge Carrie McDempsey, lying at the foot of Java street yesterday afternoon, and was drowned.

Mayor Davenport, of Fall River, Mass., held a long conference with Mayor Schroeder yesterday at his office in the City Hall, in reference to the government of cities.

Judge Benedict yesterday sentenced John and Thomas Loughrey, the convicted counterfeiters of five-cent nickel coins, to pay each a fine of $500 and be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary for two years and six months.

At a late hour on Thursday night Richard Nagle, residing at No. 474 Hicks street, went home drunk, killed his dog, and then knocked his wife down, pounded and kicked her until she was insensible, and then fled from the house. The injured woman now lies in a critical condition at the City Hospital.

The Aldermanic Committee on Water and Drainage met last night in the Brooklyn Common Council Chamber for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of extending the Union avenue sewer to the East River. The cost of the work is estimated at $60,000, involving a tax of $12 per lot. The question was not decided.

The special committees of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Supervisors had a conference yesterday in regard to the proposed procuring of lands for the erection of public buildings. It is now proposed to erect the buildings on Joraleman street, adjoining the City Hall, ninety-five per cent. of which land belongs to the city, and to sell the lots on Adams street and apply the proceeds to the construction of the buildings.

The examination of James Bowen, alias William Miller, who was arrested at Hunter's Point, Long Island, on March 2, charged with passing a raised check on the Albany County Bank, in Canada, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Winslow. Considerable testimony was taken, mostly of employes of the bank, and the examination was finally adjourned until 9:30 o'clock Monday morning.

George Dirigo, a barber residing at Farmingdale, Long Island, died yesterday at No. 348 Atlantic avenue from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the head, inflicted by himself some three weeks ago. He had fallen desperately in love with a married woman of Farmingdale, but she not only failed to reciprocate his affection, but, on the occasion referred to, manifested her dislike for him in such a manner as to drive him to desperation.

Augustine McDonald, who is charged with having procured the sum of $193,000 from the United States Government, on a fraudulent cotton claim, by means of perjured testimony before the Court of Claims, was before Judge Gilbert yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. His counsel moved for a discharge on the ground that the papers were irregular. The motion was denied, the District Attorney contending that he would satisfy the court that the papers were right. The case was adjourned.

The Brooklyn Fire Commissioners yesterday continued their investigation into the charges of delay on the part of Engine No. 17 in arriving at the fire in the Home for the Aged on Tuesday last. Members of the company state that they got the "42," from the Fourteenth Ward bell-tower. The bell-ringer in the Fourteenth Ward tower says he received the alarm "4," from the Sixteenth Ward tower, and so transmitted it to the Engine Company. One of the Commissioners, however, said that it made little difference, as the alarm was rung at 4 o'clock, whereas the fire was raging at 3:30, so that those burned must have been dead before the alarm was sounded.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. William T. Fitch will officiate at St. Mary's Church, West New-Brighton, to-morrow. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

The engineer of the De Jouger paper works at Middleton had his left hand injured so badly yesterday that amputation may be necessary.

Christopher Murphy and Willliam Taylor were taken before Justice Middlebrook yesterday morning, and charged with complicity in setting fire to the barn for which William Gladhill was held on Thursday. Taylor was held in $300 and Murphy in $100 to answer.

The seven persons who voted for S. Whitman for Trustee of the village of Port Richmond, and whose votes were thrown out, have been found by the parties interested, and will make affidavits that the gentleman who was sworn in on Wednesday, Mr. Stephen Whitman, was the person for whom they intended to vote.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Richmond County have completed their preparations. The procession will form in the public park at Port Richmond, march around the north shore to Tomkinsville thence to Fort Wadsworth, and thence to the park in Middleton, where a mass-meeting will be held.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Democrats of the Sixth Election District of Greenburg made a disgraceful demonstration on Thursday night, when a primary meeting was held to elect two delegates to represent the district in the town convention. Two factions were present, and after considerable wrangling one of them withdrew, and the result was that two sets of delegates were elected.

The Independent Democrats of Yonkers have nominated Patrick Whalen for Alderman of the First Ward; William H. Arthur, Alderman of the Second Ward, and John F. Glennon Alderman of the Third Ward. The Independent Taxpayers of Yonkers have nominated John Osmun Campbell for Alderman of the First Ward. The Republicans of Yonkers make their nominations on Tuesday next.

LONG ISLAND.

The following-named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Rockaway Yacht Club: Commodore, Daniel Lord, Jr.; President, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.; Vice-President, A. H. Stevens; Treasurer, Alfred Neilson; Secretary, Henry H. Maw, Measurer, N. T. Lawrence; Regatta Committee, Daniel Lord, Jr., William Lummis, and Charles A. Cheever.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday Chancellor Runyon granted a decree of divorce to Mary Jane King from her husband, Charles A. King, of Paterson, for desertion.

Henry Rahtein's horse ran away in Newark avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, and Rahtein was thrown heavily to the pavement, sustaining internal injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Coroner Crane commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Emma McCarthy, of Hoboken, whose death is supposed to have resulted from violence at the hands of John Smith, a notorious desperado.

The Board of Finance of Jersey City held a meeting yesterday, at which the City Treasurer reported a balance in bank of $39,485 08. The Controller reported that the receipts during the week were $13,687 76. Official announcement was made that Col. Kline, the absconding Constable, had been intrusted with the collection of $577 11 of unpaid taxes, with which he had absconded.

Miss Julia Hennessy, who, as a Sister of Charity, took the name of Sister Mary Nolasco, and who was an inmate of the convent attached to St. Patrick's Church, on Bramhall avenue, Jersey City Heights, died at that place Wednesday night. Her funeral will take place to-day from the church, at 9 o'clock, and a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Deceased was a native of Rochester, N. Y.

Sergeant Jelly and Officers Malone, Crosby, and Heath made a descent Thursday night on a dog pit at No. 167 Sixteenth street, Jersey City, where a dog-fight was in progress, and arrested John Rigney, aged seventy; James Rigney, his son; Archibald McCauley, Richard Gorman, and Thomas Taylor. There was a large crowd of interested spectators, but no other arrests were made. The prisoners were held to answer a charge of cruelty to animals.

John Douglas, a Newark Tax Collector, called at the residence of Michael Buckley, No. 217 Warren street, yesterday, to collect the latter's tax-bill. Buckley pulled out a revolver, and pointing it at the Collector's head, ordered him to get out. Douglas seized the revolver, and taking it away from Buckley compelled him to pay the tax, after which he arrested him for threatening to shoot. The prisoner was taken before the Police Justice, and required to furnish $300 bonds to answer.

Joseph Kennedy, aged sixty-one years, jumped from the Cortlandt street ferry-boat Jersey City on the 11 o'clock trip from New-York yesterday. When he rose to the surface he made vigorous efforts to keep his head above water, and succeeded in doing so until the tug-boat Petrolia reached him. The crew of the tug-boat pulled him on board and took him to the Pennsylvania Railroad dock, in Jersey City, whence he was removed to the First Precinct Station-house, and afterward to the Charity Hospital. Kennedy resides in Union street, Jersey City Heights. He said he jumped overboard because he was tired of life.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

An examination into the charges of perjury made by Georgina F. Levien against Thomson W. Decker, who was President of the Third Avenue Savings Bank during the year 1873, was fixed for yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court. Mr. Henry L. Clinton, counsel for the defendant, however, asked for an adjournment, and in doing so said that he did not intend to take advantage of the legal point raised before Judge Westbrook in the Supreme Court on Thursday last. He intended, he said, to rest the case upon its merits. Justice Duffy in granting the motion said he was very glad that Mr. Decker was resolved to rest the case on its merits, and that at least there was one man who had determined to make a stand and leave his record to the world. Of all those against whom charges had been made he thought, from the evidence before him, that Mr. Decker was the least guilty of the officers of the bank. Proceedings in the case were accordingly adjourned until Monday, March 20.

THREATENED STRIKE OF JOB PRINTERS.

It is expected that the job printers of the City will strike on Monday next, because of the proposed reduction of wages, but no very definite information could be obtained yesterday. Men now receiving $20 per week are to receive $18, and men on book-work are to be paid from thirty-seven to forty-eight cents per 1,000 ems, instead of forty-five to fifty-three cents, as formerly. No trouble is anticipated from the strike, and it is thought it cannot last over a week at the longest. Several large job printers have discharged all their union men, and are now working non-union men altogether.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Assistant Inspector General Roger Jones, United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, of New-Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Edward P. Smith, recently Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is at the Astor House.

Ignacio Mariscal, Mexican Minister at Washington, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Baron De Sant' Anna, Portuguese Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

O. J. Van der Oudermeulen, L. C. Van Kerkwyk, and C. Muysken, Centennial Commissioners for Holland, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Charles T. Gorham, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Col. J. H. Baxter, United States Army, and B. G. Jayne, of Ithaca, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CAUSE OF PAIN

a inflammation. No cut, burn, or other wound can inflame, if DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR be used. It always heals without scar. Twenty-five cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

KNOX'S SPRING STYLE of gentlemen's HATS is now ready for inspection and sale at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—D. Adler, C. A. Bacon, Mr. Beatty, G. Blague, W. Dalton, C. E. Earle, Mr. Englemann, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Flesh, A. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fry, E. Ghica, J. Gordon, A. L. Halliday, E. A. Magee, United States Navy, Col. Don Juan Marin, J. H. Marshall, J. S. Mills, W. Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. Metnell and child, H. W. Morris, Mr. Osterloh, M. M. Pareita, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Peddie, James Richards, Miss Spencer, Miss Terry, Otto Thost, W. H. Trimmer, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Walker, Mrs. John Walker, H. Wilde, S. Wilson.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—W. T. Webb, W. M. Roberts, F. C. Nettleson, R. A. Squier, Mrs. W. B. Miles, S. F. Sutton, Miss Eliza Shaw, M. S. Brown, J. W. Frost, Miss Mary Benton, H. A. Dubois.

In steam-ship Klopstock, from Hamburg.—Dr. Richter Erich and wife, F. X. Katzmayer, Anne Kerfoot, Katte Kerfoot, Alice Kerfoot, John Kerfoot, Dr. Ohann and wife, H. Farley, A. Bonaldi, and 33 in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:18 | Sun sets.....6:03 | Moon rises..7:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:21 | Gov. Island...9:10 | Hell Gate..10:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, March 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Boliva, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Kingston, Aux Cayes and Jacmel, Pim, Forwood & Co.; State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow, Scotland, A. Baldwin & Co.; George Washington, Whitehead, Halifax, N. S., Clark & Seaman.

Ship Santa Clara, Tobey, San Francisco, Cal.; Sutton & Co.

Barks Jose E. Mora, Carlisle, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Prindsesse, (Dan.,) Alexandra, Davis, St. Thomas, D. W. I., Peniston & Co.; Montezuma, Briggs, Bridgetown Bar., Dwight & Platt; Abigail, (Br.,) Raymond, Cronstadt, J. W. Elwell & Co.; H. S. Jackson, Bacon, Wiscasset, Me., J. H. Winchester & Co.; Consiglio, (Ital.,) Consiglieri, Genoa, Italy, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Hauey, Matanzas, Cuba, Heney & Parker; D. Trowbridge, Rogers, Barbados, Bridgetown, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; Mautius, (Br.,) Tood, Cardenas, Wavdell & Co.

Schrs. Nelly Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., William Hinman & Co.; West Side, Davis, Barecoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Lucretia, Parsons, Georgetown, Dem., B. J. Wenberg & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Euxine, (Br.,) White, Zante Jan. 27, Catania Feb. 2, Messina 4th, Palermo 7th, Valencia 14th, and Gibraltar 17th, with fruit, &c., to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Tapscott Bros.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Allison, Trieste Jan. 26, Messina Feb. 7, Palermo 16th, Valencia 19th, Malaga 23d, and Gibraltar 25th, with mdse. and five passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Klopstock, (Ger.,) Winzen, Hamburg Feb. 23, via Havre 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. March 7, lat. 44 30, lon. 48 30, passed large fields of drift ice, also some icebergs; 10th, lat. 40 20, lon. 70 40, saw steam-ship Gellert, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Cahour, Havre Feb. 26, via Plymouth 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Louis De Bebian.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Feb. 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Bark G. C. Stanford, (Ital.,) Maresca, Castellamare 46 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 1.

Bark Farewell, (Ger.,) Neumann, Bremen 42 ds., in ballast to Dill & Radmann. Made the northern passage. Feb. 16, lat. 51 30, lon. 49, encountered field ice, in order to escape returned to lon. 48, but could not clear till Feb. 22, lat. 43 30, lon. 49; two smaller vessels were packed in the same field. March 1, lat. 43 30, lon. 57, encountered another field, which we cleared in 24 hours; the water here was 1½° below zero.

Brig Florence May, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gutsler, Bahia 46 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. Crossed the equator Feb. 8, in lon. 39.

Brig Magenta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Shaw. March 7, 30 miles N. N. E. of Hatteras, passed bark Neversink, from Matanzas for New-York.

Schr. Eliza G. Edwards, Higby, Philadelphia.

Schr. B. Olyphant, Truax, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Rush-light, (of Gloucester,) Cook, Beaver Harbor, N. B., via Gloucester, with fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Water Spirit, (of Gloucester,) Wells, Beaver Harbor, N. B., via Gloucester 19 ds., with fresh frozen herrings to order—vessel to J. A. Biggs & Co.

Schr. Chas. P. Barrett, (of Gloucester,) Blatchford, Beaver Harbor, N. B., with fresh frozen herrings to master—vessel to Squire Bros.

Schr. Spring Bird, McLean, of and 11 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevins & Son.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Ships W. E. Stetson, for London; Jacob V. Troop, for Bristol, Eng.; barks Dagmar for Stockholm; Jose E. More, for Sagua; Montezuma, for Barbados; brigs Aretas, for Larne; Arctic, for Queenstown; Mautius, for Cardenas; M. C. Haskell, for —; schr. Millie Trim, for Georgetown, D. C.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, March 8.—Arr. schr. A. L. Butler, Eaton, Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. A. D. Henderson, Henderson, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, March 7.—Arr. barks M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Eve, Philadelphia; James McCarthy, Gould, St. Thomas.

Sld. schrs. Thomas W. Holder, Saunders, New-York; B. L. Eaton, Grearson, Philadelphia.

HAVANA, March 9.—Arr. brig Robin, (Br.,) Pascagoula.

Sld. steamer Acapulco, Gray, (from Aspinwall,) for New-York; bark Joven Narcisa, (Span.,) Mas, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, March 8.—Arr. schrs. Louisa Bliss, Strong, London; Nellie J. Dinsmore, Parker, New-York; Emily Curtis, Barbour, Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. Fred Walton, Rich, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, March 8.—Arr. schr. Sullivan Sawin, Richmond, Havre, via St. Thomas.

Sld. brig Sagua, Munday, Philadelphia; schr. C. E. Morrison, Smith, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 9.—Sld. schr. Emma Crosby, Wexford.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 10.—Sld. Zephyr, Isaac Hall, G. C. Trufant, Polymnie, Robert Dillon, Carmella, B. M. Width.

Arr. Feb. 28, Caroluso, (at Naples.)

Arr. 3d, W. W. Lord, Vittoria M., L'Invidia.

Arr. 6th, Chiarina.

Arr. 8th, R. Bulgin, Freia, Fredig, Lizzie C. Troop, Johanne, Marie, Latona, Senator Iken.

Arr. 9th, Hoffnung, Bozzo, (the latter at Plymouth,) Stranger, (at Belfast,) Solide, Shanghae.

Arr. 10th, Erminia P., (at Ramsgate, with the loss of her anchors,) Douglass Castle, Anna, (Capt. Jorgensen,) Artemus, "Taive," (the last-named at Greenock,) John W. Marr, Hope, Molliamo.

The Br. brig Valero, Capt. Morris, from Londonderry Jan. 8, for Sandy Hook and Halifax, has put into Queenstown with the loss of sails and short of provisions.

The Ger. bark Columbia, Capt. Hansen, from Hamburg Feb. 22, for the United States, has returned to Cuxhaven with her pumps choked.

The Norw. bark Alfarin, Capt. Tjersen, from Stettin March 3, for the United States, is reported aground at Dragor, seven miles south of Copenhagen.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—The steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York March 1, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown at 2 P. M. to-day.

The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Gleadell, sld. for New-York at 3 P. M. to-day.

GRAND SPRING OPENING

OF ALL

Departments,

SATURDAY, MARCH 18,

DAY AND EVENING.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

The Noted

LOW-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

NO. 487 BROADWAY,

Corner Broome st., New-York.

INQUIRE FOR

W. A. DROWN & CO.'S

UMBRELLAS.

The qualities marked with their name are confidently recommended.

WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Liver Complaint, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, and every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS, and CHEST, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most remedies, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

50 cents and $1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

B. L. Solomon & Sons.

SELLING OFF,

To Close Our

Retail Departments.

Fine Furniture.

Upholstery Goods.

Paper Hangings.

657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

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(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

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OF

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WILL CONTAIN

ALL THE NEWS,

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DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE,

MILITARY GOSSIP, AND

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THE TIMES IS THE

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

TWENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Hartford, Conn.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums received in 1875	$2,995,045 75
Interest and rents received	741,388 19
Total	$3,736,433 94

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$814,991 71	
Matured endowments	95,920 70	
Surrendered and lapsed policies	838,769 57	
Dividends to insured	347,152 06	
Total payments to policy holders		$2,096,834 04
Dividends to stockholders		8,000 00
Agents' commissions		265,070 77
General expenses		194,334 97
Medical examinations		11,667 50
Taxes		68,530 68
Total		$2,644,437 96

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage and real estate owned by Company	$7,677,000 46
Loans on collaterals, &c.	1,679,049 01
Premium notes	3,506,138 66
Bonds and stocks owned	387,825 00
Cash on hand	34,260 47
Due from agents	56,787 53
Rents and interest due and accrued	476,508 83
Deferred premiums	124,873 73
Total	$13,942,443 63

LIABILITIES.

Reserve	$12,288,370 00
Losses not due or unsettled	199,496 00
Total	$12,487,866 00
Surplus	$1,454,577 69

OFFICERS.

E. R. WIGGIN, President.

S. H. WHITE, Vice President and Treasurer.

A. H. DILLON, JR., Second Vice President.

HALSEY STEVENS, Secretary.

WM. L. SQUIRE, Assistant Secretary.

H. J. FURBER, Financial Manager.

J. C. WALKLEY, Advisory Counsel.

E. O. GOODWIN, General Agent, No. 161 Broadway.

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The best "SUSPENDERS" in the world, and the latest novelty of

Fisk, Clark & Flagg.

For Sale by all Retailers.

SAVE MONEY, FOOD, AND ICE BY USING the ZERO REFRIGERATOR. Sold by A. M. LESLEY, No. 226 West 23d st. Send for book.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID, (PARISIENNE,) long time resident in New-York and speaking English well; is desirous to return to Europe the early part of April; she is accustomed to traveling, and in return for a free passage would give her services to any lady or family, and, if necessary take charge of children; the highest references given. Apply by letter to S. Bedon, No. 8 West 23d st.